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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XV NO. 137— BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 7 1927 ONE ANNA

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P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
8 Oct.	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALOJAx ..		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
29th ,,	KIDDERPORE ..	Sails China & Japan
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
7th Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
12th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th ,,	ELLORA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sadu Maru ..	5898	28 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakodate Maru..	5393	19 Oct.	30 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Penang Maru ..	5214	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
xBorneo Maru	4th Oct.	5th Oct.
Indus Maru	13th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	27th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	21th ,,	6th Dec.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager,

Phone No. 22130, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."

Box No. 356.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

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BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22197.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Date of paper .....

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Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

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JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar)

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Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

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WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 IN CASH Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

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New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

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INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.

WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay

or to any of the Company's Offices.

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Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

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Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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F R29203

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

HOW LONG DO YOUR CASEMENTS LAST?

Insist on Kakomi cloth and you need not worry about replacement. There are 38 art shades of Kakomi, any of which give an air of delicate distinction to the room. Samples sent free on request.

Price from As. 0-9-6 to As. 0-13-0 per yard.

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Kakomi table cloths are cloths of remarkable whiteness that give a cheerful air to the room and enhance the appearance of the table settings.

Extremely durable and laundering well, they are nevertheless surprisingly low in price.

From Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

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K1

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EDUCATIONAL

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

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M 489

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PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
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Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

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THE PREMKORBAI LOTWALA LADIES' HOSTEL for LADY TEACHERS and LADY STUDENTS of HIGH SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.—The above Hostel is intended to commence from 10th November, 1927, at Ranchhod Bhuvan near Royal Opera House. For further particulars please write to THE SECRETARY, R. L. Trust, Ranchhod Bhuvan, Bombay, No. 4.
M 29358.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

"GOOD CHANCE."

Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1/4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY at the Cheapest Rates:—Honey white, yellow, and red at Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1-4 per 2 lbs. tin. Postage extra. HONEY FACTORY, Chamba, via Dalhousie (Punjab).
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Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the "B" (Mandvi) Ward.

THE above election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1925, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1.	MR. AHMAD ABDEENBHOY PEERBHOY, B.A.	23-24, Dharavi Road.	Journalist.	Dr. Janmahamad I. Sayani, M.B., B.S. Mr. Manjibhoy Ladak. Dr. Valimahomed Takimahomedbhai, L.M. & S.	Mr. Hasanally Suleman Tejani. Mr. Aladin Kasam. Mr. Usman Husen Japanwala.
2.	DR. MAHAMAD IBRAHIM KHATKHATE, L.M. & S.	37-39, Chakla Street.	Landlord.	Mr. Kazi Mahamad Husen Murghe.	Mr. Shekh Mahamad Khatkhate.
3.	MR. VAZIRALI BANDEALI.	156-158, Samuel Street	Merchant.	Mr. Jafferbhai Abdullabhai Lalji. Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L.M. & S. Mr. Fatehmahomad Jusab. Mr. Karimali Pirbhai. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi. Mr. Abamiya Haji Ahmad Khandvani. Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsi Virji, J.P. Mr. Husenbhai Abdulla Lalji.	Mr. Mahamad Bandeali Kasam. Mr. Virchand Panachand. Mr. Dada Mahamad Muklai. Mr. Bachuali Haji. Mr. Karamsi Jivraj Singi. Mr. Shamji Chapsi. Mr. Jethabhai Narsi. Mr. Abdul Razak Ahmadbhai Hajibhai.

The POLL will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1927 from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (B. T.) at the place mentioned below:—

WARD.	POLLING PLACE.
B (Mandvi).	On Cruickshank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The voting papers will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 A. M. (B. T.)

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Company or a firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, voting papers will be issued to a member or a partner of such Company or firm whose name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector Electoral Roll Department under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm or, where no such name has been so communicated to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a General Power of Attorney from such Firm or Company.

Separate compartments for filling in voting papers will be provided in the Polling Booth and none but the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to these compartments. The Superintending Polling Officer will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability unable to vote in the manner prescribed. No person except the voters, the candidates and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf, will be allowed to enter the Polling Booths.

The attention of the candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171 (b), 171 (c), 171 (d), 171 (e) and 171 (f) of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th October, 1927.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re:—JAPAN IMPORTS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RUSTOMJI N. MEHTA, Liquidator.

Dated 4th October, 1927.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of BLACK METAL and SOFT MURUM for Roads in the Bombay Suburban District. Half the supply must be at the places specified before the end of January, 1928, and the other half before the end of May, 1928.

Details re: the particulars of the quantities and the places where the materials have to be deposited can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Andheri during office hours. The Tenders should be addressed to the President and should reach him before 21st October, 1927, on which day they will be opened at the meeting of the Board in the presence of the Tenderers if present.

Earnest money at 2 per cent. of the aggregate value of the materials tendered for should accompany each tender. The approved tenderer shall have to immediately deposit 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the materials and shall within 8 days be required to execute an agreement on stamp paper, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited

The quantities of materials required are rough estimates and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept any quantity in excess of the requirements of the Board nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or highest tender.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, 1st October, 1927.
2344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

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Bi-Weekly or Weekly
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There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

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Stars include
NORMA & CONSTANCE TALMADGE.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TAXI TAXI"
"YES, SIR WHERE TO?"
TO THE
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE,
LAMINGTON ROAD
WHERE THEY ARE SHOWING
"TAXI TAXI"
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
WITH
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
AND
MARIAN NIXON.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

My humble appeal to Jurors
SAVE ME
I am innocent, yet, I am
HELD BY THE LAW.
If you find me guilty in the eyes of law do inflict the heaviest punishment, otherwise try to save me from being
HELD BY THE LAW
Watch my sensational trial in the next Session to be held on 8th October, 1927, at
? ? ?

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

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The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 5.

December	20.78—.41
January	20.85—.36
March	21.10—.39
May	21.30—.38
July	21.22—.40
Middling Spot	21.00—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct.5

October	—
January	20.88—.41
March	21.11.—
Middling Spot	20.74—.43

NEW YORK.

New Yor, Oct 5

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10-30 a.m.—

October	—
January	20.92
March	21.25
May	21.45

New York. Noon Call.—

October	—
January	21.00
March	21.26
May	21.47

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

October	—
January	20.99
March	21.19
May	21.30

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Oct. 5

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	58,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	41,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5

Scinde, Good	8.95—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	9.15—.10
Scinde, Fine	9.25—.10
Bengal, Good	8.95—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	9.15—.10
Bengal, Fine	9.35—.10
Oomra, Good	9.50—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.75—.10
Oomra, Fine	10.00—.10
Broach, Good	9.90—.10
Broach, Fully Good	10.20—.10
Broach, Fine	10.50—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

October	18.33—.05
November	18.47—.05
December	18.55—.06
January	18.59—.06
February	18.63—.07
March	18.67—.08
April	18.68—.08
May	18.70—.08
June	18.70—.08
July	18.70—.08
August	18.70—.08
September	18.70—.08
October	18.70—.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.25+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 5.

October	11.13—.15
November	11.12—.16
December	11.17—.15
January	11.21—.15
February	11.20—.15
March	11.23—.14
April	11.21—.14
May	11.23—.14
June	11.17—.14
July	11.14—.13
August	11.04—.13
September	10.93—.10
October	10.81—.08
Middling Spot	11.73—.09

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 5.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61-1/8
Copper, Bruziers	£70-3/4.
Yellow Metal	£62-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£236.1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 5

Roazrio Santa Fe. per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 51.
Barletta, Russo, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 50.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers 52.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi.—
Oct/Nov shipment London sellers 52/6.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 5.

Cottonseed. Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £8.12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £19-12-6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 5.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 3/4
Forward	25 3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 5.

Br Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.41
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13-7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.95.
T T Madrid on London 28.00.
T T Milan on London 89.11.
T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.18.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/9.
Jan/March per cwt. 15.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 14/10-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/11.1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 5

Linseed. Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 29/10 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. —
Jan/Apl delivery paid 30/3.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed. Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment. Hull paid £15-10.
Linseed. Bombay ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment nominal £18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 5

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20.3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10.1/4.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85.3/4.
Conversion Loan £74 7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Stering Loan £61-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.1/2.
Consols £55-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/8.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Borbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cable-fram from their Agents in London today:—

Name of the Company.	Latest Prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933 Notes)	£104 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 3 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 90 0 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p. c. Pref.)	£ 0 11 9
Bombay Port Trust 6 p. c. Debt. (1952)	£107 10 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.	£ 0 8 6
Burma Coporation, Ltd.	£ 0 12 6
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 4 18 9
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1952)	£108 10 0
Australian 5 p. c. Loan (1935/45)	£ 99 10 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p. c. Debs. (1953/88)	£ 97 10 0
Calcutta Tramways (Arwy.)	£ 1 0 6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£ 20 .2 6
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	£ 0 3 3
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	£ 6 3 6
French 5 p. c. Rentes	£ 16 4 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£122.10 0
India 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Stock	£ 70 10 0
India 4-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 94 0 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 60.15 0
India 5-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1932)	£103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p. c. Debs. (1954)	£101 0 0
Lingg Plantations, Ltd.	£ 2 0 0
Lloyds Bank, Limited	£ 3 4 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	£0 18 3
National Bank of India, Ltd.	£ 50 0 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 5 13 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	£ 10 3 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p. c. Debs.	£ 81 0 0
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd	£ 4 7 6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£195 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p. c. Pref. Stock)	£ 89 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel (7 p. c. Debentures)	£100 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B.' Debs. 1934/48)	£ 99 10 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	£102 10 0

Remarks:—Market—steady.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Our Silver market closes 2 annas lower than the last week. During the week the market remained dull and featureless and the volume of business was very small, being confined only to Jobbers. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58-7 on the 30th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 57-15 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-8. T. T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week, the highest touched being 2-6 7/16 on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 2-6 1/4 on the 3rd instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet with India and China operating both ways on restricted lines. The New York price is 55 1/2 cents i.e. 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 55 7/8 cents on the 29th ultimo and the lowest 55 1/2 cents on the 3rd instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7.0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

In absence of any Speculative element in the local market and also the foreign markets being without any noticeable feature, the movement in Silver price here is likely to remain small. We therefore advise for the present to act both ways, buying in easy markets and selling on advances.

WILL TURKEY BORROW?

Rumours are afloat now, that Turkey intends to borrow a large sum from foreign countries, so that she may spend the money on repopulating her devastated provinces and also improve herself in other directions. Recently these rumours have been so common, that some people have begun to think that the recent continental tour of the Turkish Finance Minister, was also undertaken with this very purpose. But it is interesting to note that official circles in Turkey are fully unaware of any such intention on the part of the Government. Nor do they think that the Finance Minister's tour has any such object in view. Probably the misunderstanding on the part of the foreign Governments is due to the following facts.

The present revenue of Turkey does not exceed 180 million Turkish liras. Anyhow the Government manages to meet its annual expenses with this income. On the other hand it is well-known now that Turkey has decided to spend something like 200 million liras on railways in the next eight years. The Government have already entered into contracts with some Swedish and Belgian firms. Not only this. They intend to spend large sums on other departments as well, in the coming few years. These decisions of the Turkish Government naturally lead the foreigners to think that Turkey cannot help borrowing if she wants to carry out her schemes. Consequently they attribute this very purpose to the continental tour of the Finance Minister.

But along with the foreigners' view about the matter we must also know what Turkey herself thinks about it. The Turks think that the foreigners take a wrong view of the whole thing when they look only to the former budget of Turkey. Along with that they must see the resources through which Turkey can increase her income immensely. It is true that Turkey's present revenue does not exceed 180 million liras a year. But this is not its ultimate limit. There are very many possibilities of increasing this income. As it was in the new regime Turkey did not increase taxation. She had decided not to meddle with the former system for five years. This term expires next year. After that there is bound to be an increase in Turkish revenues. The Turks think that this misrepresentation of Turkish finances is due to a deliberate attempt on the part of the foreigners. It is because they want that Turkey should borrow, and of course when she borrows she has to borrow from them, then she should pay a very high rate of interest as she used to pay formerly.

The Turks do know that sooner or later they will have to borrow, if they want to carry out their intentions, but what they want now is, that foreign capital in Turkey should no longer mean exploitation of their resources by the foreign capitalists and foreign domination in Turkey as it used to be in the bygone days.—("Assiyasat.")

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 4.

Wheat Maghar 4/9/6.
Gram Katak 4/1/6.
Gram Jeth 3/9/9.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/7/0.
Cottonseeds Phagan 3/7/6.
Gawara Poh 3/2/9.

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12.
Gram 4/ to 4/4.
Barley 3/1/0.
Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/.
Market arrival.
1,200 mds. all.
Market condition.—Steady.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-1/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 5.

Demand Bills	486-75

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BIKANER.

SIR MANUBHAI'S SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Sept. 28.

At the time of the Seventeenth Annual celebration of the Mehta Moolchand Vidyalay Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt., C.I.S., Prime Minister of Bikaner State presided and Lady Mehta gave away prizes to students.

Sir Manubhai Mehta delivered an interesting speech in Hindi with great felicity of expression.

After thanking the authorities for having done him the honour and describing his early career extending over ten years which was connected with educational institutions. Sir Manubhai said:—

"I was not prepared for this good show as I was always told that Education in the Maru deserts of Rajasthan was very backward. The blood stained sands of Rajasthan will always bear undying testimony to the spirit of chivalry and proud honour that has descended from bleeding sire to son—among the sons of this soil—but the light of education and culture I was given to understand burns but dimly behind these sands drifts of the desert. I am glad I have got material to revise this judgment and am assured that chivalry and culture are not incompatible and need not live like the antipodes or the two poles as under.

I am glad you are all so discontented with the present stagnation of the stream of Education that has run dry and has been lost in the sands of Rajputana. Your consciousness that there is intellectual stagnation in your society is a happy augury for the future. knowledge begins from consciousness of ignorance. I rejoice at this confession on your part that there is an intellectual eclipse in Rajasthan: from that consciousness of want will flow a genuine desire to learn and spread learning.

ANVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.

You have expressed a desire to have Education made compulsory for here, I welcome this gesture from the people and would acquaint His Highness the Maharaja of the popular desire to have Education made compulsory in the State. Without any desire to exaggerate the difficulties attendant on this step I have at least to warn you that the measure you so devoutly ask for is not quite easy to administer. It will add immensely to the cost of securing good trained and qualified teachers for the numerous schools and your Municipalities will have to be prepared to shoulder a part of this burden. Compulsion involves some sanction and the imposition of fines and other penalties may not be appreciated by parents who do not value the invaluable boon of education. Let it be assured that legislation on Compulsory Education will not be repugnant to the people, as legislation much in advance of the times and I shall certainly adopt it as a plank in my programme of reforms. I know myself the advantages of Education intimately and accordingly am confident my note of caution sounded above will not be misconstrued as any lukewarmness towards the object of my first love—as I have characterised the cause of Education I have already placed before His Highness the question of making Education compulsory at least in some school towns, like Bikaner, Churu, Sardar Shahr and Ratangadh. The gift of education you enjoy under His Highness' benign rule is already a gift of Free Education and if you are sincerely enthusiastic it will not be difficult with your co-operation for His Highness to make Education also compulsory in large towns; but our Broom of Reform must sweep slowly. The wheels of Fortune grind only slowly and we must proceed with wise caution."

Seth Ram Gopal Mehta eulogized the signal services of Sir Manubhai Mehta in the sacred cause of education, and thanked him and Lady Mehta for gracing the occasion by their presence.

The proceedings came to a close with a loyal song composed in honour of His Highness the Maharajah.

FIVE H. WEEK

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

In connection with the Five H. Week to be held on the Cooperage, Bombay, early in February in aid of local hospitals, there is to be created in one section of the grounds a very fine "Hunar Nagar" or Indian town, where will be displayed all the most beautiful and artistic handicrafts of India. These will include Bidri work of the Deccan, Patola of Patan, Attars of Lucknow, Agarbutti, ivory inlaid in sheesham and Sandalwood carving from Mysore, Bandhana of Cutch and lacquer work from Sankher Dhoraji.

Various kinds of Mishroo, Himroo, Khinkhub, weaving, art dyeing, painting and printing from Ajmer, Farokhabad and Udaipur will also be exhibited in this section, and artisans skilled in each craft will be there to explain the methods employed and also to execute orders for patrons.

While the above crafts have already been secured it might here be noted that the organisers hope to secure a great many more and these will be announced later.

In addition to the display of handicrafts there will be a stall of loan exhibits which include articles of great beauty; an Indian restaurant where will be made and sold all the most delectable Indian dishes; an India room depicting the audience chamber of a palace; and an exhibition of dolls dressed in the special costumes of the several Provinces of India.

Every facility will be given to those desirous of exhibiting Indian crafts if interested persons will communicate with the Organiser, Indian Section of Five H Week, "Aiwan-e-Rafaat," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES ON COW-PROTECTION

Under the auspices of The Bombay Humanitarian League and Jain Swayamsevak Mandal of Poona a public meeting was held at Poona in Sarvajahik Sabha Hall lately. Mr. E. J. Bruen, Government Live Stock Expert presided.

Mr. Bapurav K. Joshi of Bombay Gogras Bhikhsha, exhibited magic Lantern slides on Cow Protection and explained how improvement was possible in breeding good cattle along with the work of preserving other old cattle which also could be of use for manure purposes.

Mr. Javantilal Mankar explaining the method of work adopted by the said institution. Mr. Bruen expressed great satisfaction at the good work done by the society. He laid great stress on the need of bdeeding good cattle and said he would always help those who stand in need of it. He said that he takes great interest in the improvement of Indian cattle not because he is paid for it but because he feels for it.

Prof. Swaminarayan also expressed great satisfaction and emphasised the need of having such societies everywhere, especially in big cities.

"Worthreading Book"

Mr. Bomanji Behramji Desai, Proprietor, The Herschel Astrological Hall, Dadar, Bombay, writes on 22-11-1926:—"I have read your "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures," which has given me entire satisfaction, and it is a very interesting and worthreading book."

Dr. K. T. Ramasami, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., "The Indian Academy of Science, Kizhanattam writes on 29-11-1926:—"The book "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures" is very interesting and useful."

This book contains Mesmerie and Hypnotic cures for diseases Talismans to cure diseases methods of prolonging longevity, water healing breath healing, cure by yogic exercises, wonderful yogic simple herbal recipes and cures for very many diseases, several preventives, various hints and secrets of health culture, water and air tonics, cure by music, laughter, devotion and breathing exercises, spiritual healing and cure by prayer. Price 0-12-0.

TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE,
Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.

HIGH COURT

MAINTENANCE FOR WIFE

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

Before Justices Patkar and Baker on the Appellate side of the High Court an application was made by William Baker employed in Government Telegraph Department for revision of the order passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing him to pay a monthly allowance of Rs.35 for the maintenance of his wife Mrs. Mary William Baker.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the Magistrate had passed the order solely on the groudn of the conditional offer made by the applicant to take his wife back. The condition was that Mrs. Baker should give up her service in the Post Office before she could rejoin her husband.

In deference to the Court's suggestion for reconciliation, the applicant had written to his wife, through his pleaders, that he was prepared to give up the condition and that she could continue her service, provided she looked after the home properly.

WIFE'S SUSPICION.

To this letter, Mrs. Baker replied in a manner which showed that she suspected the 'bona-fides' of her husband in making the offer, and regarded it only as another trap for her.

In an affidavit filed by her, Mrs. Baker further alleged that Her husband was telling his friends that he would never take her back.

"ENTIRELY BASELESS".

Counsel for the applicant characterised the wife's suspicion as entirely baseless, and stated that he never talked about his domestic matters to other people.

For Mrs. Baker, it was submitted that her husband was in financial difficulties and that she had reasons for not going back to him on the offer now made.

Their Lordship's directed that the case be remanded to the Magistrate to take further evidence and decide the application on its merits.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON MISTRESS

SENTENCE REVISED AFTER JURY'S FINDING ON NEW POINT

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Rama Zanu, a Maratha Hindu aged 45 was put up on a charge of murdering his mistress Gangoobai.

The accused who was residing at Bawla Chawl, Arthur Road, had kept Gangoobai as his mistress. The latter subsequently left him and was living with another man in the same chawl. On the day of the murder, the accused who was enraged at her infidelity picked up a quarrel with her and stabbed with a knife. The woman was fatally wounded and succumbed to the injuries.

The jury having found the accused guilty of culpable homicide, his Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

SENTENCE REVISED.

When the court re-assembled after luneh, Mr. Justice Davar questioned the jury about a point that evidently struck him during the interval.

He asked whether the jury was of opinion that the accused had the intention of committing the murder.

The jury, after retiring for some time to consider their point, announced their finding that the accused had not the intention to commit the murder but that he knew that his act was likely to result in her death.

His Lordship revised his previous decision and sentenced the accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SWEET-MEAT SELLER

CUSTOMER WHO REFUSED TO PAY

Ramagopal, a young Purdeshi Bhayya aged 25 was put up before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on the charge of attempt to murder.

The prosecution alleged that on 4th August last, the accused who was serving in a tea-hotel went up to a sweet-meat shop on Kalbadevi Road in the company of two friends. After they had helped themselves to sweets and 'puris' which were supplied to order, the accused was asked to pay Re. 1-4-0 as the price. The accused refused to pay, saying "I never pay for sweets." He then began to leave the shop but was caught by the shop-keeper who insisted on payment. An altercation then ensued between them in the course of which the accused attacked the shop-keeper with a knife. As he was trying to abscond, he was arrested by the police.

The case is proceeding.

The Australian Airman Mr. Dennis hooke arrived at Colombo on his way to Australia.—Free Press.

CONDITIONS OF MARITIME CAREER

NO GUARANTEE TO TRAINED YOUTH

NUMBER DWINDLES FROM 600 TO 60!

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

In reference to the conditions of admission to the Training Ship, H. M. S. "Dufferin" it is now elicited that the Governing Body of the Training Ship were communicated with by the Commerce Department of, the Government of India as early as July but owing to several circumstances no corporate decision was taken by the Government of India. The Commerce Department, it is understood, contended themselves with the expression of views of some of the members, expresed at the meetings of the Governing Body conveyed by the Secretary and consultation with some members of the Governing Body directly as opportunities arose.

The Governing Body, it is understood, usually meets once a month. When the draft conditions came up for consideration in July, it is understood some of the Indian Members expressed the view that a corporate decision should be taken and amendments and changes should be put forward to the Government of India in the name of the Governing Body. The other view was that the Governing Body had only to record the draft notification and that it would be outside the scope of the Governing Body to comment on it. In view of this difference of opinion, a reference was made to the Government of India in the Commerce Department and the matter again came up before the August meeting.

LEGISLATION MAY BE UNDERTAKEN

At the August meeting, it is understood reference was made to demi-official expression of the view of the Commerce Department that notwithstanding the absence of specific guarantee of employment to the trained youth, employment was bound to be found for the twenty to thirty youth that may be turned out each year by the Training Ship. If the Government of India found that British shipping companies trading in Indian waters were refusing to find employment for a fair proportion of the trained Indian youth, they would not hesitate to enact legislation on the lines of the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee providing for the compulsory employment of a proportion of Indian officers.

PIOUS HOPES.

The attitude of the Commerce Department, it is said, is that while there is no difference of opinion on the point at issue between the Indian members and the Commerce Department, as evidenced by the Viceroy's speech at Cawnpore, no undertaking as such could be given to the Governing Body. At the same time, the Government of India will not fail to act firmly should the apprehended contingency arise The Indian view on the Governing Body as represented by the lodged protests is that informal assurances and expressions of sympathy cannot be relied upon and that Government of India, if really sincere, should be prepared to give a definite undertaking to the Governing Body, so that the latter may feel justified in calling upon Indian youth to enter on a costly and technical career even under the draft conditions. The fall in the number of applicants from 600 to to 60 is considered as an authentic proof of the unwillingness of guardians to risk training their youth on the basis of the pious assurance contained in the conditions. It is also pointed out how in the absence of the entire history a wrong inference may be drawn from the small number of applicants that Indian youths are apthetic.—Free Press.

NOTIFICATION TO CANDIDATSE

FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

Following is the text of the notification issued to the candidates for admission to Training Ship H.M.S. "Dufferin" referred to, in a Free Press message of the 3rd instant, from Calcutta:—

Applications are hereby invited for admission to the Indian Government Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained as deck or executive officers for the Mercantile Marine.

In order to qualify for a career in the Mercantile Marine as a ship's officer, it is necessary to obtain certicates of competency under regulations in force in India relating to the examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine. Certificates for foreign-going ships are granted to Second Mates at the minimum age of 18 after a minimum service of four years in foreign-going ships or six years in home-trade ships and to Masters at the minimum age of 21 years after a minimum sea service of six years in foreign-going ships or nine years in home-trade ships. On obtaining a Master's certificate, an officer is qualified to take command of a vessel in the Mercantile Marine. Facilities are available in India for passing the examination for Masters and Mates.

The possession of passing out certificate in the Training Ship "Dufferin" will be recognised by the Board of Trade as equivalent to one year's service for the Mercantile Marine Certificate of Competency.

SHIPPING COS. WHO WILL ACCEPT APPRENTICES.

The following shipping companies have agreed to accept as apprentices, youths who have completed their course on the Training Ship, and the Government of India consider that apprentices who give satisfaction should be able to obtain employment on the ships belonging to these and other companies: 1. P. and O. S. N. Co's India, China steamers. 2. British India Steam Navigation Co. 3. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. 4. Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. 5. The Nourse Line. 6. The Apcar Line. 7. The Mogul Line. 8. The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. 10. Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Bros., Aden and 11. The Halal Shipping Co. Aden.

In addition to the usual appointments as Ships Officers, there are appointments under the various Port Trusts and Port Commissioners in India which are open to those qualified for a Mercantile Marine career. For appointments as Pilots and Harbour Masters at Bombay, Rangoon, Madras, and Karachi, and also as Harbour Masters at Calcutta ,a Master's Certificate for foreign-going ships is necessary. Leadsmen Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service are appointed after a short period at sea after leaving in the Training Ship. There are also small pilot services at Chittagong, Bassein, Aden, Akyab, Moulmein, open to those with Masters' Certificates for foreign-going ships.

At the same time, the training on the ship will provide an education not inferior to that obtainable at educational establishments on land, so that those who finally do not elect for a career at sea, will not find that their time has been wasted The University of Bombay has under consideration, the recognition of the Training Ship leaving certificate as the equivalent of Matriculation .

AGE OF CANDIDATES.

Candidates for admission to the Training Ship must be between the age of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1927. The full course will be three years. They must produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age, and they must show that they have completed a school education up to a point which leaves only three more standards between it and the completion of a secondary school course or a University Matriculation standard. Candidates must produce a certificate of medical fitness from a Government medical officer not below the rank of an Assisant Surgeon at the time of applying for admission to the Training Ship. The number of canddates will be limited to 30 a year.

Candidates will be required to pass a qualifying examination (which will be conducted in English) in English Arithmetic, and General Knowledge, and those who pass this test will be interviewed by a Selection Board before they are admitted to the Training Ship. They will also be required to pass a medical test of fitness for employment as officers of Mercantile Marine. Particular attention will be paid at this test to the fitness of the candidates' eye-sight.

The qualifying examination will be held at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged. Candidates who pass this test will have to attend the interview by the Selection Board at Bombay.

Instruction on the Training Ship will be given in English, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trignometry, Science, Mechanics, Meteorology, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Seamanship, and Magnetism. A final examination will be held before the course on the Training Ship is complete.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence that they are British subjects whose parents are domiciled in India, or subjects of a Ruling Prince in India.

FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The fees for the Training Ship will be Rs. 50 for each month of a term, and fees for a particular term must be paid before the commencement of that term. The fees will be inclusive of board and lodging tuition, medical attendance and game fees. There will be a limited number of scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem Candidates will have to provide a working uniform and an inexpensive uniform for ceremonial purposes. Particulars of the uniform and outfit (including text books) required will be supplied to successful candidates.

The Training Ship will be located at Bombay where suitable arrangements for the provision of playing fields have been made. A gymnasium has been provided on the Training Ship.

All cadets on the Training Ship will be required to be members of a joint mess similar to those on ships in the Mercantile Marine. They will be required to live on the Training Ship and will be subject to the discipline of the ship's officers and of the teaching staff.

The terms on the Training Ship will ordinarily from September 15th to December 15th, and from January 15th to June 15th, with ten days' vacation at Easter. Cadets will not be allowed to remain on the Traininfl Ship (except during the Easter vacation) during vacations. The dates for the terms for the first year will be communicated to successful candidates.

Applications for admission should be made on the form. Applications must be accompanied by a medical certificate of fitness, evidence of age and certificates of good character from two respectable persons (other than relations of the applicants) who should certify further that the particulars in the application are true to their own knowledge. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Governing Body, c/o. the Director, Royal Indian Marine Bombay, as to reach him before the 30th September, 1927.

(In the application form, after particulars of age, etc., candidates are required to attach certificates from the guardian to the following effect: "In the event of the above applicant being admitted to the Training Ship, I undertake to pay his fees as they become due until the completion of his course of training).—Free Press.

ANCIENT IRANIAN CIVILISATION.

DR. MODI'S LECTURE

Dr. Jivanji Modi delivered on Monday at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute his second lecture of the series "The Influence of Iran on other Countries." The subject of the first lecture was "The sphere and the scope of Iranian Civilization". This day's subject was on the general topic of "The Civilization and Culture of Ancient Iran". Dr. Modi said that ancient Persia had, at one time or another, more or less, influenced Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Arabia, Palestine Greece and Rome in the West and India and even Burma China and Japan in the East. The influence was in various directions viz. religion, administration, arts, etc. Before speaking on the influence on the above countries, individually, he spoke in this lecture on Iran's civilization, as to how, it itself advanced from its primitive state. He examined its civilization from the standpoint of the four principal elements of civilization referred to by Professor F. Pelrie viz. justice, security, toleration and knowledge.

In the next lecture on Friday the 7th instant in his third lecture, he will speak on "Iran's Influence on Egypt and Babylonia."

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND

FURTHER DONATIONS

The following is a list of donations received for Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 9,12,307-9-5.

From the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation:—Proceeds of a Fancy Dress Dance held by the Catholic Women's Social Guild Rs. 1,710-13-0.

Proceeds of a concert organised by the Entertainment Committee of the Organisation Rs. 850-0-0. Total 2,560-13.

Head Servants of the Bombay Club Rs. 40; Through Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji—Further contribution from the School Collection Sub-Committee Rs. 2,912-13-1; Messrs. Tarachand Ghanshamdas (through Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co). Rs. 100; The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan Rs. 500; Through Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, the Principal, Chikitsuka Samooha High School, Girgaum, Rs. 101; Through Sir Ness Wadia:—Messrs. Harjivan Valji and Lalji Govindji Rs. 501; Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and others Rs. 501; Messrs. the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. part proceeds of Visitors Passes during August 1927, Rs. 225; The workmen of the Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd., (through Mrs. P. M. Kanga), Rs. 19-8-3; Mrs. F. A. Vakil further proceeds of sale of Hospital Seal Stamps, Rs. 1,115; The Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Rs. 50; E. R. Fanibunda Esq., Rs. 300; Net proceeds of the Bombay District Military Tattoo, Rs. 4,787-6; The Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, Rs. 12; Refund by Government of the betting and entertainment taxes in connection with the Extra Race Day held on the 9th March, 1927, Rs. 46,239-0-0. Total Rs. 9,72,272-1-9.

Amount promised but not yet received. Rs. 55,000.

All donations, however, small, will be thankfully received by the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., doing duty temporarily as assistant Political Resident, Aden to be Judicial Assistant to the Political Resident Aden.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief to act as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S.

The resignation by Mr. Sohrabji N. Pochkhanawala of his appointment of honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is accepted by the Governor in Council.

Mr. W. D. R. Spiers, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave for two months from 1st October.

Mr. J. W. Power to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. W. D. R. Spiers.

The Rev. D. T. H. McLellan, B.D., on return from leave, to be second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Mr. R. T. Harrison, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, is granted leave for one month from 1st October or the subsequent date of relief.

Major W. C. Spackman, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Major P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

NORMAL RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The official report on the progress of the monsoon for the week ending to-day states that rainfall was normal in Orissa, Bihar, N. W. Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Central India West and Madras southeast, fair in United Provinces west, Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and scanty in Kashmir and in excess elsewhere. The monsoon was active generally.—A. P.

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APPALLING POVERTY IN ORISSA

HANDWEAVING AS A REMEDY

The following are extracts from the presidential speech of Prof. H. R. Batheja at the 12th session of the All-Orissa Students' Conference.

The population of political British Orissa according to the census of 1921 was about five millions which is about the same as that of Australia. The difference in the amount of land available in the two countries from which all food must necessarily come is too striking for words. 2.5 acres of cultivated land have been suggested as a reasonable area for maintaining in comfort a unit of population. Under this estimate there ought to be 12½ million acres or 19,600 sq. miles of cultivable land for the support of the 5 milion Oriyas living in the four British Districts of political Orissa but their total area including uncultivable land which amounts to about 25 per cent. is only 13,736 square miles. This means that even if every inch of cultivable land in Orissa were cultivated, it would not suffice to keep the present population of Orissa in civilised comfort. Such a state of things can only end in one or all of three things—a steady diminution of numbers by disease and starvation, emigration, a continous deterioration in the standard of living All the three things have more or less come to pass. I need not recite the melancholy tale of floods, famines and epidemics which have devasted this ancient land nor the heart-rending stories of emigration to strange countries in search of livelihood. Even now as I am speaking, one can hear in fancy the wailings of little children and women—the victims of the last flood in Balasore, as they bid farewell to unfortunate men. As regards the deterioration in the standard of comfort it is well known that food has become scantier and coarser, the hovels have grown smaller and the poor have met the war increase in the price of cloth by making their dhoties and saries shorter in length and inferior in quality. More serious than the economic loss is the moral loss impelled in such appalling poverty. The subject of such misfortunes gets utterly demoralised. He loses character, self respect, self confidence and the power of helping himself.

Speaking of handweaving as one of the possible remedies the Professor said: The hand loom, inspite of the competition of the power looms of Bombay and Lancashire and the various disabilities from which it has suffered, has survived, and recently, owing to the high price of cotton cloth, has even improved its position. One third of our total requirements of cloth are met by foreign imports, one third by power-looms and one third by hand-looms. Hand weaving even now is the leading industry of India after agriculture and any improvement effected there-in will benefit a large number of persons. The value of cloth woven on hand looms in Bihar and Orissa amounts to about five crores and it is anticipated that by adopting the fly-shuttle loom, alone, leaving aside improved methods of technique organisation and marketing, a 50 per cent. increase in efficiency can be obtained. An increase of three crores in our provincial income is no mean addition to our scanty resources. It is possible to earn a rupee or more per day (which is the average emolument of a clerk in Orissa) by handweaving. Under the circumstances I do not see why we should not concentrate more on it as a supplementary occupation to agriculture and other activities. If each peasant family could be induced to weave a simple cloth which it requires as it cooks its own food either by compulsion or a lively sense of its own economic interest, there will be a net increase of agricultural income which cannot be despised. If half the attention which is devoted to Charkha were given to the hand loom industry, the results would be more substantial and would benefit a larger portion of India. According to Bihar and Orissa census report of 1921, there were 21,466 hand looms in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore Districts, 11,602 in Sambalpur besides an unspecified number in the Orissa Native States. I have no figures for Ganjam and other parts of natural Orissa. Against these, there were in 1925-26, 16 carders, 798 spinners and 43 khaddi weavers in Utkal and the value of khaddi produced and sold was Rs. 32,500 and Rs. 28,927 respectively according to Annual Report of the all India Spinners' Association for 1925-26, which has been supplied to me by my esteemed friend Babu Rajendra Prasad. As early as 15 years back, the Utkal Union Conference felt the necessity of encouraging weaving and passed a resolution to that effect. The fine Sambalpuri Saris attracted great attention at the London Wembly Exhibition. Thus if a suitable organisation were set up, hand weaving should witness an era of prosperity. Similarly other industries can also be starte. Municipalties and District Boards should take on definite economic functions by supplying improved seed, manure, agricultural implements, yarn and weaving appliances of a standard quality. Instruction in the element of agriculture and weaving may also be promoted in educational institutions so as to give an economic basis to our system of education. Scientific agriculture and power industries are largely questions of capital, organisation and technical training which can be solved only by complex administrative machinery and large adjustment in the outlook of the people and specially of the young educated men who are present to day.

HOW THEY MOURNED FOR ZAGHLUL.

COMMENDABLE WAY OF CHERISHING MEMORY

The correspondent of 'Assiyasat' writes from Constantinople:—

On the next day of receiving the sorrowful news of Zaghlul Pasha's death, the Egyptian subjects residing in Constantinople, assembled at the Egyptian Consulate to mourn for their deseased leader. Abdul Azum Rashid Pasha, the Egyptian Consul in Turkey, presided. Several speeches were made eulogising the great achievements of Zaghlul Pasha and glowing tributes were paid to his memory. In the condolence resolution, a hope was expressed that the Egyptian Parliament would follow in his foot steps. By another resolution it was decided to convey their condolences to Safiya, Khanum, Madam Zaghlul.

After this it was suggested by some members of the audience that they should do something to cherish his memory. Upon this the president suggested that the best way to cherish his memory would be to help the suffering humanity, and he suggested that they should help the sufferers of the disastrous fire in 'Iskidar Mohallah,' which has rendered hundreds of Turks homeless. The suggestion was supported by many others and it was agreed to raise a fund for this purpose. A beginning was made, forthwith, the president contributing 50 Turkish 'liras.' Others followed suit and over a thousand liras were collected on the spot. It was decided to continue the collections for three days more, so that those who were not present might also contribute. The sum is then to be handed over to the Turkish Red Crescent Society to be utilised for the said purpose. This had a very good effect on the Turkish public and Turkish papers expressed their joy and wonder at the news. The following is the message sent to the Egyptian Parliament by the Egyptian Consul:—

"Egyptian subjects residing in Constantinople were shocked at the news of the death of the Great Egyptian Nationalist Saad Zaghlul Pasha. They had assembled in the Consulate to express their grief and to convey their message of sympathy to the Parliament. We pray to God that the Parliament guided by the spirit of that Great Egyptian, may fulfil the hopes of Egypt."

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Green and Whites "B" vs. National Medicals, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails of September 22, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

The s.s. "Rampura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Colaba United "B" vs. V. J. T. Institute, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily, standard time as given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ..	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail ..	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail ..	8 20	21 5
Delhi Express ..	6 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express ..	19 35*	7 25

(*Terminates at Church Gate).

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

A general meeting of the above Union will be held at Bruce's Library Hall, Igatpuri, on Sunday, the 9th October, 1927, at 6-30 p.m. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

Total number of Jain patients treated during September 1927, at the above Dispensary, were 840; out of which 410 were males, 216 were females, and 214 were children.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary of Seth Kanji Cursondas conducted by the Social Service League Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of September was 2010 of which 1032 were women and 978 children 417 being boys and 551 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 77.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA DA PIEDADE DABUL.

The Society celebrates the feast of its august Patroness on 16th inst., at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul. The Novenas preparatory to the Feast will commence to-day (Friday), the Mass being at 7 a.m. (S. T.) and the evening service at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at which Rev. Fr. R. Nazeiment Azavedo will preach.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., will deliver on to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 172, Horby Road, Fort), the third lecture series of his public Government Fellowship lectures on "The Influence of Iran on other Countries", as under:—"Influence on Egypt and and Babylon".

ARCHITECTUAL ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room on the ground floor of the Royal Institute of Science (entrance from Mayo Road) to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. H. Vakil, B.A., LL.B., will read a Paper on "Space and Sunface in Indian Architecture" illustrated with Drawings and Lantern Slides. Members and all interested are cordially invited to attend. The President, Mr. Sohrab F. Daracha, F. R. I. B. A. will occupy the chair.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSLIMS

"A public meeting of the Mussalmns of Bombay under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Chhota Gibrstan, near Play House, Grant Road, Bombay to denounce the mischevious attempts that are being made by a section of the Hindu community to disturb the peace and friendliness which have so far marked the relations between the Hindus and Muslims in the Presidency in general and the city of Bombay in particular."

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"NOT IN LANDHOLDERS' INTEREST"

JUHU TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUBMIT REPORT

That the proposed Juhu Town Planning Scheme was unsuited to Juhu and that it was not in their interess was the protest of a majority of landholders registered at their meeting held in the bungalow of Mr. A. F. Barney, Santa Cruz, on Thursday. Mr. S. M. Bharucha, the Chairman of the Juhu Municipality presided. The subject evoked a good deal of controversy and after a heated debate lasting over two hours a representative committee was appointed to consider the draft scheme with the objections and amendments raised at the meteing, the committee to submit its report within a month.

The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, narrated the various stages through which the Town Planning Scheme had to be carried before it was finally sanctioned by Government. The Juhu Municipality had now, in consultation with the landholders, to prepare and publish the draft scheme of the area in respect of which sanction had been obtained. The law laid down that the size and shape of every re-constituted plot should be so determined as to render it suitable for building purposes. They had only a few days more to embody any amendments or objections that might be raised in regard to the scheme; and he assured the landholders that the authorities, including the Juhu Municipality, would cosider the suggestions very carefully and give effect to them.

LANDOWNERS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said that he represented about 25 to 30 landowners who had given him a written authority to place their views before the meeting. Speaking on their behalf, he characterised the draft Town Planning Scheme as quite unsuited to Juhu. He said htat the landowners were opposed to any measure for the improvement of the place which would ruin it. He wanted to make it clear that it was not their desire to put any obstacles whatsoever in the way of the development of Juhu but the sabeme must be drafted along right lines, and in a manner that would benefit the landowners as well as the visitors to the place.

The Chairman had stated that the cost of the scheme would be 3 annas per square yards; but Mr. Dumasia pointed out that it was a misleading statement as according to the plan of reconstruction involved in the scheme, people had been asked to part with their costly lands at much below market prices; whereas the additional land that was offered to the landowners worked out at an exorbitant price and quite out of proportion to the prices ruling in the market. Besides, in some cases, paddy fileds, which were bought by Government at 4 annas per square yard, had been offered back to the owner which would cost them under the reconstruction scheme Rs. 2 per square yard. Moreover, some of their valuable land on which stood cocoanut trees was proposed to be taken away from the owners, and, instead, they were to be given paddy fields on the bank of the mud flats.

Continuing, Mr. Dumasia emphahised that there was not the slightest chance of the land on the east side being ever built upon. No one was going to build houses on paddy fields. There were several owners willing to build houses in order to lead a quiet and peaceful life, but there was no longer any peace. The place was fast being made in sanitary. The most vital need of the island, namely, protection from the encroachment of the sea was overlooked by the authorities. There was another difficulty, viz., that near the village of Juhu a couple of oarts had been cut into two by a wedge being thrown across the oarts to make a road. He urged that the authorities should undertake the construction of one main road from one end of Juhu to the other.

As to the means of constructing a road, the Municipality might secure a loan from Government and levy a toll on all conveyances entering into Juhu and for the benefit that the landowner might get, a small tax in proposition of the land could be levied on them annually. Thus they would be able to recover sufficient amount for the maintenance of the road, payment of interest to Government and meet all charges of the sinking Fund for the repayment of the loan.

Mr. Dumasia then handed to the Chairman a petition signed by about 30 landowners expressing the above views and suggestions on the scheme.

A good deal of discussion then took place in the meeting when different views were expressed as to the ways and means in regard to the construction of the main road. The landowners were agreed that the road was necessary provided certain conditions as stipulated in the petition were fulfilled.

The Chairman said that the Juhu Municipality had only an income of Rs. 2,000 which was only sufficient to maintain a staff. It was not possible, therefore, to secure a loan from Government as they could give no security.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A compromise was thereupon reached whereby a representative Committee was appointed to consider the whole scheme and the numerous suggestions and amendments that were made in regard to the construction of the main road, the feasibility of reshuffling the plots and the objections raised generally against the scheme. The Committee, was to submit its report within a month.

FIVE FAVOURITES SCORE

MORRIS STEERS THREE WINNERS AGAIN

HOLIDAY RACING AT POONA

The attendance at Poona yesterday was of none too satisfactory strength, but visitors found the sport both pleasurable and profitable. Five favourites scored and gave backers a chance to recoup some of their past week's losses.

Morris again took riding honours and in winning off a trible in the saddle went further ahead in the jockey's winning list.

The only trainer to bring off a double was Mohamed Ali whose winners were Subhan and Amar. A popular success was that of Ormiston in the Curzon Plate. His sporting owner has not had the best of luck this season.

Runners were plentiful in the three divisions of the Holkar Plate. In the first division the best backed were Glad Eye and Haboob but there was one better than them in the field the Garibaldi, ridden by Deab, won a nice race and rewarded backers with a fat divident. Sham Soonder had little to do in the next division and had his rivals beaten pointless. Roulette and Doldol filled the minor placings.

Shahzaman failed to bring off the expected double for the Kolhapur stable for he could not hold the challenge of the favourite Subhann in the third division. Mohamed Ali's Grey is a nice stamp of horse and much too good to be in Class III A good winner last week, Sarsam was among the beaten division here. He is not at his best in a fast run sprint.

Byromji saddled the winner of the Paisley Plate when Georgina came along on her own well in front of Royal Bridge and Golden Shadow. This was the Moris first success in the country for she has never been very generous. Golden Shadow gave a good display and has it in her to improve.

King's Yellow continued a winning sequence in taking honours in the first Division of the Salisbury Plate. The Nawanagar mare was a warn favourite and with good handling from Morris just got the better of Old Fashioned Mail who at one time looked like prevailing.

The other division fell to an outsider in San Fay. Harrison's mare accounting for Bonaparte and Theona. Neither Adour nor Glen Tree were in the fighting, the former led until close home when her effort compounded but the latter early dropped out of the fray.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's smart gilding Domestic Bond credited him with the stakes that went with the Ebor Handicap. For a recent winner the son of Bachelor's Double was not so heavily supported, the most favoured candidates being Ventose and My Realm. It was a nice race Domestic Bond comfortably holding Godfrey's late finishing mare who has run herself into form again.

Ormiston raised a winning flag for Mr. Eve in the Curzon Plate but he had to go his hardest to beat Flying Steve, another representative of Godfrey to occupy the position of runner-up during the afternoon. Polychrome was "in the money" but could not cope with the first two.

Exploited over his right distance Manseck Beg demonstrated his sporting ability when winning Division II of the Hopeful Plate, for which he was all the rage. The Kolhapur stable attempted to take this prize with Salonic who had hitherto not run like anything in form.

Amar got his head in first in the other division, the unfancied Telafar and Weldon securing the minor placings. Musal carried most money, but was simply not good enough for this honour.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Ebrahim Aboodi's GARIBALDI 7-13, (car. 8-2), Eiab 1

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's HABOOB 8-5, Najim 2

Mr. Ayub Asad's GLAD EYE 8-9, Obdul Kader 3

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's AASUF 8-5, Ibrahim Khan 4

Also Ran:—Bahadorjung 9-3, Hawad 8-13, Reality 7-13, Outlaw 8-10, Badia 8-9, Durban 8-9, Copper King 8-9, Raja II 8-4, Back Bay 8-3, Elaj 7-13, Layiq 7-13, Durham 7-13, Khalil Beg 7-13, Frangool 7-13, Nofal 7-13 and Ganam 7-13.

Not Run:—Sabir, Chaldean, Hilal, Jasmine, Firat and Chevalier.

The Race:—Outlaw was left. Badia took out the running pursued by Durban, Haboob, Garibaldi and Glad Eye. Hawad joined the leader for a brief space but soon retired Garibaldi and Haboob fought out the finish, the former winning comfortably in the end, the placed horses finished in close order.

An objection against the winner for interference was over-ruled.

Won by 1-2 length, neck, short head. Time 1min. 24secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27C for win, and Rs. 47-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 138 for win, and Rs. 20-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourites:—Haboob and Glad Eye.

Winner trained by Sped Saleh.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAMSOONDAR 8-6, Herbert 1

Mr. Eve's ROULETTE 7-4, M. Hoyt .. 2

Mr. Mahmood Jaffer's DOLDOL 8-3, Clarke 3

Mr. A. R. Taha's WHITE SILK 7-13, Howell 4

Also Ran:—Dhidha'a 9-0, Gentle Prince 8-13, Teheran 8-9, Variety 8-9, My Moon 8-9, Wazir 8-5, Peach 7-13, Koko 8-3, Najmuzaman 8-0, Sabirtai 8-0, Meerjan 7-13, Mahdoor 7-9, Sadoola 7-13, Gallant 7-9, Afreet 7-9 and Nassrat 7-9.

Not Run:—Noman, Zaki Beg, Mercury, Akra and Najeeb.

The Race:—Koko was quickest away with Doldol and Shamsoonder in chase, the rest of the field following in straggling fashion, at the half way Shamsoonder raced well clear of Doldol Roulette and Dhidha'a. Shamsoonder was never troubled and won as he liked Roulette got the better of Doldol in a tight struggle for the position of runner up.

Won by 8 lengths, 1 length, head. Time 1min. 21 4-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36-8 for win and Rs. 20-8, Rs. 32 and Rs. 82 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 42 8 for places.

Favourite: Sham Soondar.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE PAISLEY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV which have not won after 31st March, 1926, a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or over.

Mr. Marquis' GEORGINA 8-12, Read .. 1

Messrs. N. Begmahomed and H. Ismail's ROYAL BRIDE 7-7, Ashwood 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar's GOLDEN SHADOW 7-0, Wright 3

The Raja of Parlakimedi's DAWN OF HOPE 8-12, Hutchins 4

Also Ran:—Quarryman II 8-11, Quito 8-10, Green Islet 8-6, and Blue Curtain 7-0.

Not Run:—Canterbury Lamb and Bonaparte.

The Race:—Quito made a slow beginning Golden Shadow was quiekly in command attended by Royal Bride, Quarryman II and Georgina. Royal Bride had the lead as they came round but failed to hold Georgina in the run home, the latter going on to win a canter.

Won by 6 lengths, 2 lengths, neck. Time 1min. 14 3-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 54-8 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Favourite: Dawn of Hope.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's SUBHAN 9-3, Barnett 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAHZAMAN 8-5, Rankin 2

Mr. N. Begmahomed's MAHARAJA 8-9, Ashwood 3

Mr. Noble's SHAMSUZZAMAN 8-9, Howell 4

Also Ran:—Ferozeshah 9-8, Azedin 9-3, Violence 9-3, Gog 9-3, Sarsam 9-3, Saad 9-2, Gaffi 9-0, Krushan II 8-13, Saad Salaam 8-13, Mukden 8-12, Delight 8-10, Apples 8-9, Tyrant 8-9, Baig 8-9, Saifulzaman 8-9 and Wahhas 7-13.

Not Run:—Nevis, Milloo, Company, Gregory and Amber.

The Race:—All well away with the exception of Wahhas, Saad Salaam showed the way to Shahzamn, Gog and Tyrant. Shahzaman led Maharaja and Sarsam, into the straight but Subhan came with a strong run on the outside to pass them all.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1-2 lengths, head. Time 1min. 23 1-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 39 for win, and Rs. 20-8, Rs. 39-8 and Rs. 162 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16-8 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 55 for places.

Favourites: Sarsam and Subhan.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Nawanagar's KING'S YELLOW 9-0, Morris 1

Mr. Eve's OLD FASHIONED MAID 7-11, Ritchie 2

Mr. Marquis' TRES FACILE 7-8, Mr. Hoyt 3

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's LADY JUNIOR 9-4, Barnett 4

Also Ran:—Philippa of Hainault 8-1, Jovial 7-8, and Gold Currency 6-10.

Not Run:—Idet's 'Dream, Dawn of Hope, and Royal Bride.

The Race:—Along the lack stretch Phillippa of Hainault and Old Fashioned Maid commanded the rest of the field in which Gold Currency, and Tres Facile were prominent. King's Yellow was a long way back. At the half mile Old Fashioned Maid was well ahead of Gold Currency and Jovial. Near home King's Yellow came up with a fine late run to beat Old Fashioned Maid in the last few strides by a short margin.

Won by head, head, 3-4 length. Time 1min. 43 4-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 18-8 for win, and Rs. 15 and Rs. 31 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win and Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Favourite: King's Yellow.

Winner trained by A. R. Mahomed.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. N. Ardeshir's MANECK BEG 8-5, Morris 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SALONIC 8-1, Herbert 2

Mr. M. M. Kavas' OTHELLO 8-6, Burn 3

Mr. M. C. Patel's AMOOD 8-11, Barnett 4

Also Ran:—Mozan 9-0, Roscoff 8-13, Sinnan 8-13, Stability 8-8 Hishan 8-5, Ahyid 8-3, Meried 8-2, Malikizaman 7-13, Kadoor Beg 7-12, Hatchel 7-11 and Zoofakar 7-2.

All Ran.

The Race:—The first out of the barrier was Stability who led from Salonic, Maneck Beg and Kadoor Beg. Salonic deprived Stability of the lead after two furlongs and made for home, attended by Maneck Beg, Kador Beg and Othello, Morris set his mount going near home and easily beat Salonic. Amood, always well upon the field was an indifferent fouth.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths. Time 1min. 21 3-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 22 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 12-8 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite: Maneck Beg.

Winner trained by Cumbecally.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bhdaur's SAN FAY 7-12, Thompson 1

Mr. P. B Avasia's BONAPARTE 8-10, Howell 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's THEONA 8-1, Barnett 3

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's TOSS UP 7-13, Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Adour 9-2, Glen Tree 8-11, Canterbury Lamb 8-8, Quatre Bras 8-7, and Royal Gem 8-2.

Not Run:—Steel Blue.

The Race:—Adour suxered at the start. Glen Tree made a sprightly beginning and in the early stages led Canterbury Lamb and Adour. The last named worked her way to the front before half the journey had been accomplished. Near the bend the order was Adour, Toss Up, Theona, Bonaparte and San Fay Adour retired below the distance and left Bonaparte and San Fay to contest the final issue. The latter prevailed in the end by a narrow margin.

Won by neck, 3-4 length, 1 length. Time 1min. 44secs.

First tote paid Rs. 167-8 for win, and Rs. 38, Rs. 36 and Rs. 35-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 56 for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Favourites: Glen Tree and Adour.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's DOMESTIC BOND 9-2, Morris 1

Mr. Kelso's VENTOSE 9-7, Barnett .. 2

Mr. Eve's BRIDE OF PRIESTOWN 6-13, Rosen 3

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNAKUMARI 7-8, Howell 4

Also Ran:—Red Hawk 8-13, Caesonia 6-10, Dark Orient 8-10 My Realm 7-9 and Tycho 7-3.

All Ran.

The Race:—From a level start Pride of Priestown went to the front and made the early pace followed bp Caesonia, Krishnakumari and Tycho. Racing well up was Domestic Bond with Ventose last in the field. At the mile the order was the same. Nearing the bend Domstic Bond was close on the leading division and Ventose was now in a good position. In the straight Pride of Priestown was settled by Domestic Bond and Ventose made a strong bid near home but failed to reach. Domestic Bond who went on to win comfortably.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, short head. Time 2mins. 7 3-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 64 for win, and Rs. 21, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 38 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28 for win and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourites: Ventose and My Realm.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handi-cap for horses in the I and II Class which have not won after 1st July 1927, flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over.

Mr. Eve's ORMISTON 8-8, Brace 1

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's FLYING STEVE 7-1, Townsend 2

Mr. R. H. Gubagan's POLYCHROME 7-12, Bowley 3*

Mr. W. Leslie's FIRE STAR 7-6, Purtoosingh 3*

Also Ran:—The Monk 9-3, Day Work 7-11, Ad Dominum 7-11, Roscate Air 7-6 and Revirine 6-13.

Not Ran:—Burgos.

*Dead-heat.

The Race:—Roseate Air got away first but Flying Steve and Ormiston early held on: This trio were in front practically all the way. In the final run Roscate Air fell away and Flying Setve and Ormiston with Polychrome finishing on made a pretty race of it home Ormiston pulled out the bit extra to win by a neck. Fire Star dead-heated with Polychrome for the third placing.

Won by neck, 1-2 length, dead-heat. Time 1min. 14secs.

Favourite: Polychrome.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

First tote paid Rs. 51-8 for win, Rs. 47-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 7-8 on Polychrome and Rs. 19 on Fire Star for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win, and Rs. 20-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 3-8 on Polychrome and Rs. 9-8 on Fire Star for places.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's AMAR 7-11, Howell 1

Mr. J. A. Wadia's TELAFAR 8-6, Read 2

Messrs. A. R. J. Talib and A. L. J. Talib's WELDON 8-0, C. Hoyt 3

Mr. A. Abbas' MUSAL 8-0, McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Mahfouz 9-7, Red Flag 8-13, Hoojaz 8-12, Noorulmulk 8-9, Mashalla 8-8, Hizal 8-8, Mijbas 8-5, Costa Rica 8-4, Try Again 8-3, Kurdistan 8-2, Dawood 7-11 and Karikata 7-4.

All Ran.

The Race:—The start was considerably delayed when the flag fell Karikata was left. Dawood took charge, Costa Rica, Try Again and Weldon being others in the leading division. Telafar was always handy. Amar, Telafar and Weldon came round in close order and the first named finishing resolutely took first honours.

Won by 1 1-2 lengths, 1-2 length, 1-2 length. Time 1min. 22secs.

Favourite: Musal.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win, and Rs. 23-8, Rs. 126-8 and Rs. 50-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 45 and Rs. 27 for places.

FOREMAN CONVICTED.

38 CARTRIDGES WITHOUT LICENSE

The Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court convicted and sentenced Dilavershah, a foreman on board S.S. the "Hoogkerk", to a term of five months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 for possessing 38 rounds of ammunition without license.

A cursory inspection of the kit of all the crew led to the discovery of a pillow belonging to the accused which weighed more than it ought to. This aroused the suspicion of the preventive officer on board and the pillow was torn open and 38 cartridges were found hidden in the loose cotton.

The accused pleaded "not guilty," and said that the pillow did not belong to him.

On the strength of the evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused as above.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended an 'At Home' given by the Southern Command at the Golf Club Yeravda and presented the prizes on Wednesday the 5th October.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Torch Light Tattoo in aid of Military Charities on Wednesday the 5th October.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	20.85
To-day's Opening Rate	20.86
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	21.05
Difference	plus .20

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	11.21
To-day's Opening Rate	11.18
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	11.14
Difference	—.07
Briach Expectation	425

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Oct. 6.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
	0 2 0
	Lower.
Silver forward	25 10 0
	0 2 0
	Lower.

Tone of Market: India and China sold.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill up six vacancies as Apprentices. Those who desire to work as apprentices to learn free of all charges business for a period of three years are requested to communicate to the undersigned stating their qualifications. The applicants must not be over the age of 22 years. The applicants must also furnish copies of testimonials and letters of recommendation from at least two persons. The applicants must be Graduates of the Bombay University as far as possible. Those with knowledge of Shorthand, Typewriting and Accounts will be preferred. The applications must reach on or before the 15th of October. No applications will be accepted subsequent to the 15th. Only six boys will be selected out of the number of applications received.

Apply to RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA, Director, Indian Commercial Intelligence Business Organising and Industrial Development Bureau, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1927.

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Inspired from the Olympean heights of Simla the henchmen of Sir Basil Blackett are making a desperate endeavour to resurrect the ill-fated measure for a Reserve Bank. The strategy is cleverly evolved and is likely to trap the unwary. The Calcutta Anglo-Indian papers have been as usual the first in the field; Sir Norcote Warren has also fired a parting shot; faint echoes are heard even from Madras; but the cat has been really let out of the bag by a despatch from the special Simla correspondent of the "Times of India." That document lifts the veil from what has been going on behind the scenes and gives a measure of the unscrupulous tactics adopted with the object of foisting on this country, in the name of "economic Swaraj", a dummy institution in whose name the financial interests of this country are to be for ever placed under the leading strings of Whitehall with full immunity from any criticism or reproach for the policy pursued. We all want a Central Bank free from Government interference, direct or indirect, run solely in the interests of this country and fully controlled by an independent Indian Directorate; but unless we are satisfied that we are getting such an institution we are unable to accept any bank simply because it is called a Reserve Bank. The currency and credit systems of the country have been so far dominated by British financial interests and behind the Government measure the sinister shadow of these interests has been all too conspicuous. We cannot conceive of any British Government, Tory, Liberal or Labour, ever honestly inclined to confer financial autonomy on this country and we must, therefore, examine with the utmost vigilance and care any claim by Government professing to do so. We propose to show on a future occasion that between a purely Shareholders' Bank and a State Bank controlled by stockholders there is as much difference as there is between Tweedledum and Tweedledee; and yet a well-organised attempt is being made simultaneously from Simla, Calcutta and Bombay to bolster up the Stockholders' Bank as a new and beneficent revelation.

It is necessary briefly to describe the cleverness with which this propaganda is engineered and carried on. When Government abruptly announced in the Assembly last month that they had decided not to proceed further with the Reserve Bank Bill during the autumn session the members of the Assembly rightly felt affronted and expression was given to that resentment by the leader of the Congress Party which subsequently walked out of the House as a protest; but attempts were immediately made to picture the Finance Member as a martyr to the tyranny from Whitehall and, if India was not to be baulked of a great measure of "financial reconstruction", the Legislature was urged to rally round the stockholders' scheme hatched by Sir Basil Blackett regardless of the croaking of the "Bombay financiers" whose interests were, of course, in conflict with those of the rest of India. This skilful ruse seems to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its authors and the adjournment motion moved by Dewan Chamanlal was really promoted by the emissaries of Sir Basil Blackett. The Congress member from the Punjab was only an unconscious victim of the official strategy. Some of the speeches made on the adjournment motion left no doubt that the occasion for protest was being adroitly exploited to strengthen the Finance Member's scheme of a Stockholders' Bank; Dewan Chamanlal himself spoke of his determination to support the Finance Member against Bombay financiers and gentlemen like Messrs. Cooke, Shah Nawaz and others of the same ilk suddenly developed a solicitude for the dignity of the Assembly and joined in the protest. The President of the Assembly tried hard to confine the debate to the strict constitutional issue, but his efforts were resented by the new champions of Sir Basil Blackett who also expressed a mild disapproval by referring to the frequency of the "referee's whistles", that is, the President's efforts to check irrelevancy; the ostensible object of the adjournment motion receded into the background and its net result was to bring an accession of strength to the Finance Member's scheme. Sir Basil Blackett who has brought upon this country untold disaster by his currency policy is being represented as a great hero harassed at once by the autocracy of the Secretary of State and the selfishness of the "Bombay financiers." That the Anglo-Indian newspapers should sing this hymn of hate against Bombay is intelligible, but that any Congressman or Nationalist should join in the chorus is, to our mind, an exceedingly sad development.

The policy of divide and rule is as old as the British Government in this country, but its latest phase, namely, the creation of a conflict between Bombay and the rest of India, fills us with grave apprehension. It succeeded at the time of the Ratio Bill last March: but the Congress and the other popular parties were not misled by the false and interested cry against Bombay. Within six months, however, the disease has aggravated and, if the "Times of India's" special correspondent is to be believed, some of the popular representatives in the Assembly seem to have been infected with a suspicion of Bombay's attitude in the matter of the Reserve Bank. Bombay has as much to gain by a sound credit and currency policy as the rest of India and the suggestion that Bombay has any evil designs is a wholly mendacious propaganda. There is no representative from Bombay who has opposed a genuine measure of Central Banking, but Bombay is certainly determined to accept nothing less. To misrepresent such an attitude as based on selfish grounds—and to do so with some success—shows that the Government of India has carried to perfection the policy of "divide et impera." The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and its representative in the Assembly are both committed to the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill and we would earnestly ask our countrymen outside Bombay to treat as utterly false and baseless any suggestion that Bombay has any axe to grind in this matter. The special correspondent of the "Times of India" has informed the world that several Congressmen and Nationalists in the Assembly have before leaving Simla sent assurances to the Finance Member of their support to his stockholders' scheme in spite of the "selfish opposition" of the "Bombay financiers." The [illegible] tion at our disposal [illegible] informs the correspond[illegible] to confirm what bers co[illegible] alleges. If the mem[illegible]ncerned have promised support to the stockholders' scheme on merits they will doubtless tell the country what those merits are, but if they have done so out of any suspicion of Bombay we would warn our countrymen that they are the victims of a cruel deception by official propagandists. We make no exaggerated claim when we say that Bombay's attitude on the Reserve Bank Bill as on all other economic questions is inspired by the truest and the best interests of the country as a whole. We have searched in vain for any promise of an independent Reserve Bank in the stockholders' scheme, it is the same old Shareholders' Bank with a new name. The Assembly rejected the Shareholders' Bank with unanimity; Government concurred in that decision; the stockholders' scheme is an attempt to resurrect it once more. If there are any sound reasons for this amazing 'volte face' we shall be glad to consider them, but in the absence of any such reasons those who accept the Stockholders' scheme will rightly stand convicted of a discreditable surrender. Some Madras members who are signatories to the report of the Joint Committee have made no secret of their conversion to the Stockholders' scheme. We cannot but regard this as unholy alliance with alien exploiters, but those who are thus prepared to surrender ought at least have the fairness not to cover their retreat by the smoke screen of an entirely unfounded calumny against this city.

AN OBSTACLE REMOVED.

The resolutions passed by the United Provinces Muslim League, which met in Meerut under the presidency of Raja Syed Ahmed Ali Khan Alavi, will be read with mixed feelings of satisfaction and regret. In these days when communal feelings are runing high, there are very few Nationalist leaders, who are courageous enough to take up an uncompromisingly national, and, therefore, rational attitude on any question affecting Hindu-Muslim relations. Such being the case, it is not surprising, though most deplorable, that communal organisations are apt to exaggerate the grievances of their respective communities and to be less than just to other communities. It is the country's misfortune that, in the prevalent mood of mutual fear and distrust Hindu and Muslim leaders should find their sense of impartial judgment and truth paralysed whenever they discuss inter-communal questions. Thus, one of the resolutions of the United Provinces Muslim League deplores the recrudescence of communal riots all over the country which, in the League's opinion, is "the direct result of the mischievous propaganda carried on by a section of Hindu fanatics against the Mahomedans." Now, it is undoubtedly true that there are a certain number of Hindu fanatics who are carrying on a mischievous propaganda, the effect of which can only be to embitter the relations between the two communities. The most recent and reprehensible example of this propaganda is the republication in Hindi of the notorious "Rangila Rasul" pamphlet. But no fair-minded observer of events will ignore the fact that if there are mischievous fanatics in one community there are their confreres in the other. The Muslim community is no more free than the Hindu community from those pests who, by their writings or speeches, are daily keeping the fires of communal passions alive. If, therefore, the United Provinces Muslim League rightly condemned Hindu fanatics, it should also, in fairness, have denounced Mnslim fanatics who are the enemies of their religion as well as their country; if it "appealed to the better-minded Hindus to condemn and discourage the growing tendency of Hindus to disturb public peace", it should also have addressed a similar appeal to Muslim leaders to condemn and discourage the tendency of their co-religionists to take the law into their own hands. To turn to the satisfactory feature of the resolutions of the U. P. Muslim League. This consists in its virtual endorsement of the Delhi proposals. Ever since those proposals were adumbrated the fear was expressed in many quarters that the Muslims of the United Provinces, who have benefited most by the Lucknow Pact, would not accept joint electorates on terms comparatively less advantageous to themselves. The proceedings of the Subjects Committee show that the protagonists of the Delhi proposals had to meet a very powerful opposition, but they succeeded in the end in securing the acceptance by the League of a resolution which, as we have said, is a virtual endorsement of the Delhi proposals. Though the resolution is couched in language less conciliatory than that used by Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories it removes one of the most formidable obstacles to the replacement of special electorates by joint electorates on terms acceptable to Hindus and Muslims alike.

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF AND INDIA.

A FALSE CRY

(BY M. J. BUCH.)

Reviewing the annual report of the India Stores Department, London, for the year 1926-27, the "Times of India" has criticised the attitude of the High Commissioner for India and the Director-General of the Department for assisting the continental manufacturers to quote lower prices for the stores required by the Government of India through the Department. It considers this attitude as anti-British and blames the public opinion in India for bringing about this sort of attitude of the Department. We shall examine later as to whether this policy can be called anti-British. While drawing the attention of the leaders to this policy which it thinks will react ill upon India (thus pretending to have Indian interests at heart), the "Times of India" does not fail to state that "the anti-British way in which this policy is working should be brought to the attention of the British public." It considers its bounden duty to "faithfully bring this fact (?) to the notice of the British public", of course, in Indian interests. It further states that the British public opinion is not opposing the demand expressed by the Indian public for placing orders for stores purchases to the best advantage in the world market. Can we have anything but praise for this very "generous and sympathetic attitude" of the British public in not "opposing" this demand of the Indian public?

BRITISH DOMINANCE.

The "Times of India" quotes what it calls one instance of anti-British policy. Tenders for steel railway sleepers were invited and the lowest offers came from British firms. As a result of private inquiries, it was ascertained that the contract could be put very advantageously with a continental firm if a larger quantity of sleepers was bought. After making enquiries with the Government of India and pooling up the requirements of all the railways in India, a contract for 1,00,000 tons of steel sleepers was placed with a continental manufacturer, resulting in a very large saving to the State and the Company railways. The "Times of India" hopes that this will not escape the attention of British employers and British workmen.

After all this, what is the share of Great Britain in the total value of stores purchases? Out of £9,235,635 worth of stores purchased during the year under review, £7,087,131 worth of orders went to the British manufacturers. It represents 76.7 per cent. of the total purchases as against the 23.3 per cent. share of the outsiders. The total purchases of stores recorded an increase of 78 per cent. over the figure for 1925-26. 69 per cent. of the increased purchases were made in the United Kingdom. In 1926-27, £7,087,131 worth of purchases were made in the United Kingdom as stated above, while in 1925-26, this figure was only £4,278,333, i.e., an increase of 66 per cent. was recorded in 1926-27. This increase in purchases in the United Kingdom is very remarkable because for a major portion of the year, the British manufacturers suffered owing to the abnormal condition of British industries as a result of the coal stoppage and its after-effects, and this again was the main reason why the foreign purchases recorded an increase from 17.4 per cent. in 1925-26 to 23.3 per cent. in 1926-27. Side by side with these figures should be noted the fact that South Africa purchased £2,400,000 worth of goods in Great Britain as against £2,300,000 abroad in 1926, i.e., 50 per cent. of purchases were made in Great Britain and 50 per cent. outside.

WHAT THE DOMINIONS DO.

In spite of the 66 per cent. increase in British purchases during the year under review and the fact that 69 per cent. of the increased purchases during the year from India Stores Department were made from the United Kingdom and that India is the biggest customer of the United Kingdom, the "Times of India" regretfully remarks that India is following an anti-British policy. Was it the fault of the Department that it was able to place an order at a cheaper price than that quoted by the United Kingdom manufacturers? Is it the fault of the Department that British manufacturers could not in a few cases compete successfully with the continental manufacturers, owing to the labour costs being too high in the United Kingdom than those on the Continent?

The "Times of India" further compares what it calls the anti-British policy with the "loyal and self-sacrificing" efforts which it states Australia, Canada and other countries of the Empire are making. It is true that these Dominions have accepted the policy of Imperial Preference. Can India be compared with these self-governing Dominions? Has India attained the Dominion status? And, besides, what is the real opinion of the commercial and industrial community in the Dominions which have adopted the policy of Imperial Preference? There is an insistent demand for protection of industries in the Dominions against the competition not only from foreign countries, but also from the United Kingdom. Recently, the New South Wales Local Government Amendment (Preference to Australian and Empire Goods) Act was passed by the New South Wales Government of Australia which compels the shire and municipal councils in the State to concede an additional preference of not less than 10 per cent. to Australian as "against" British products over and above the rate of duty already in force. The Victorian State Electricity Commission recently placed a contract for £20,250 worth of material for extensions at Yallourn Brown Coal Works "with a German firm" in preference to British manufacturers. Another order for six 20-ton trucks at £2,850 each had been placed with Fried Krupp of Germany. Recent legislation for increased tariff on motor cars (British cars included) in New Zealand could also be noted in this connection as example of self-sacrifice that the "Times of India" points out as an ideal to be followed by India. In Canada applications have been made to the Tariff Board for complete repeal of British Preference as regards the woollen schedules of the Dominion Tariff. In Australia the duty on underwear of any material was 40 per cent. British preferential tariff and 55 per cent. general tariff, before September, 1925. But on that date a heavy duty was set out under three heads: (a) British preferential tariff, (b) intermediate tariff, and (c) general tariff, and the duty was as set out below:—

"Articles of apparel: A.—blouses, shirts, underwear, and bathing costumes, cotton, (a) 1s., (b) 1s. 6d., (c) 2s. each; B.—wool or silk or containing wool or silk, (a) 2s. 6d., (b) 3s. 6d., (c) 4s. 6d. each; C.—coats, jumpers, cardigans, sweaters, girls' or boys' (a) 2s., (b) 2s. 6d., (c) 3s. each; women's or men's (a) 4s., (b) 5s., (c) 6s. 6d. each; D.—costumes, dresses or robes: cotton and other material n.e.i., (a) 3s., (b) 4s. 6d., (c) 6s. each; wool or containing wool but not containing silk, (a) 5s. 6d., (b) 8s., (c) 10s. 6d. each; silk or containing silk, (a) 7s. 6d., (b) 11s., (c) 15s. each.

"To these is to be added an 'ad valorem' duty of (a) 30 per cent., (b) 40 per cent, (c) 45 per cent. As an alternative to these, composite rates an 'ad valorem' rate of (a) 45 per cent., (b) 55 per cent., (c) 60 per cent. is scheduled, provided that the alternative returns a higher duty than the foregoing composite rates."

"SELF-SACRIFICE" INDEED!

This shows at once that the duty on knitted apparel at present is quite prohibitive. But even under this prohibitive tariff the hosiery manufacturers in the Commonwealth of Australia did not benefit. The British preferential duty on socks and stockings is cotton, "ad valorem" 30 per cent., woollen or containing wool, "ad valorem" 45 per cent., silk or containing silk but not containing wool 35 per cent. It may be mentioned that the figures above quoted are taken from the "Manchester Guardian Commercial Weekly." Even with protective duties so high as 45 per cent., the hosiery manufacturers claim that they do not receive sufficient protection, and they have applied for increase in these duties. India would be too willing to give preference to British goods if she is allowed to raise her general level of tariff duties so high as 40 per cent. and if the preferential duty on British goods is to be kept at 30 per cent. as Australia has done. She would, in that case, not lag behind in showing her spirit of self-sacrifice as the "Times of India" states. Australia has also recently raised her tariff on woollen goods and she has found that this had a stimulating effect on Australian industries. In short these are the "self-sacrificing" efforts of the self-governing Dominions which the "Times of India" holds up as an ideal to be followed by India.

ANTI-INDIAN NOT ANTI-BRITISH.

These Dominions have realised that encouragement to home industries should precede any effort to favour British goods. They have not failed to pass necessary legislation for the protection of home industries, detrimental though it may be to British industries. When the Dominions which are industrially far advanced than India, are following this policy, why should India, which is admittedly an industrially backward country, do that even though this policy may prove detrimental to her rising industries? It had been pointed out by the Government of India in the time of Lord Curzon that India would gain nothing by Imperial Preference in British markets. In spite of all this, and in spite of the precarious condition of Indian industries, the Government of India is committing itself day by day to this policy of Imperial Preference, thus showing that spirit of self-sacrifice which the "Times of India" wants. The Government of India's tarif policy is becoming more and more anti-Indian than anti-British. The "Times of India" forgets, of course, the very large number of orders that go to United Kingdom in cases where the lowest tenders were received from continental manufacturers on such flimsy grounds as the time of delivery, or costs of inspection, or that the particular kind of goods were preferred by the indenting officer. The six monthly statements issued by the India Stores Department in London show many such instances where the lowest tenders have not been accepted resulting in a loss of lakhs of rupees to the Indian tax-payer.

Can this sort of policy of the India Stores Department in London be called anti-British? On the contrary, the indenting officer has in many instances educated the British manufacturer at the cost of Indian tax-payer by insisting on the Stores Department purchasing particular quality of goods (generally dearer) and by indenting goods when only a short quantity has been left in stock thus hitting the continental manufacturer in point of delivery.

Notes of the Day.

In Difficulties.

England's friend Chang-Tso-Lin is in very hot water. For a considerable time the only news from China from British Imperialist sources and Press agencies was a continuous narration of the lack of organisation and of the military incompetency of the Southerners. Now these Press agencies are obliged to report a different tale. Not only have the Southern leaders shown a surprising ability to consolidate their forces, but they have also succeeded in inducing the Tuchan of Shansi to make common cause with the Christian General Feng. Feng is the most adroit tactician amongst the war lords of modern China. He realised long ago that success, safety and personal aggrendisement lay in siding with the Southerners. Slowly but surely the Southern armies close in upon Peking and the dream of the Kuomin-tang that one day China, one and indivisible, will owe allegiance to a United Republican Government, has a prospect of realisation if other circumstances are not overwhelming.

Japan to the Rescue.

These overwhelming circumstances are the greed and selfishness of the European Powers and the anxiety of Japan, in common with them, to prevent China from being a really united nation, naturally more friendly with the Soviet, than with states wedded to the doctrine of Imperialism. Japan has promptly declared its willingness, through a "War Office spokesman" to pour troops into the Peking area from Manchuria, and Chang-Tso-Lin knows that he can now count upon both the England of the West and the England of the East to buttress him in his autocratic attempts to retain a position which popular feeling in North China is anxious to deny to him. It must not be forgotten that the Republican elements amongst the populace in North China are as keen as the Kuomintang in demolishing the military autocracy of Chang-Tso-Lin. But at present they are for too impoverished by his constant financial exactions and far too subject to provincial jealousies to make a united stand against him on their own.

Communalism and the University.

Communalism knocked hard at the portals of the University but failed to get admission by the front door of election. It was then beckoned to the back-door of nomination where it may take its chances in the old familiar ways. The University Reform Committee had recommended thirty five nominated fellows but that was mainly because it had also asked for and expected to get a substantial fixed grant to the University by the Government. But Government quietly dropped any provision for grant but increased the number of nominations to forty, for, as the Education Minister said in the Council, "he had deliberately increased that number" "to safeguard the interests of backward classes." The hint was taken by different men in different ways. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen moved that the nominations should be reduced to thirty, though he had previously voted for a nominated Vice-Chancellor. And Mr. Noor Mohamed moved that the nominations should be increased to fifty. He did so because he or his brother communalists was enamoured of the principle of nomination as the champions of Government may fondly believe, but only because they had failed to get communal representation at election.

Seek the Open Door.

The debate that followed was not a debate on the merits of the principle of nomination. It was rather communal representation. All the communalists were for fifty nominations. This was in its own way a triumph of communalism over nationalism and was to some extent encouraged by the triumph of the advocates of a nominated Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Swaminarayen fought hard to counteract the influence of the Nationalists' debacle on May 6. But that influence and the prevailing communalism were too much for him. The amendment to reduce the number of nominations to thirty was unceremoniously rejected, he alone, it is said, voting for it. Mr. Noor Mohamed did not succeed any better, for he had gone too far. Nobody was deceived by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah's naive boast that Government had always nominated the best type of men like Mr. G.K. Gokhale, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola or Mr. V. J. Patel. These examples only prove the rule. Besides, communalism has grown to dangerous dimensions very recently and the result of pamperism through nomination and other forms of patronage has now been too patent to be denied by anybody. It is sad to think however, that those who profit by such patronage do not strive to widen the opportunities of public service through which they came by sheer merit.

"EQUITABLE AND FAIR TREATMENT."

RETRENCHMENT POLICY OF B. N. RY.

IMMEDIATE REDUCTION OF LABOUR FORCE UNAVOIDABLE"

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

After consultation with the Agent of B. N. Railway regarding the situation at Kharagpur workshop, the Government of India have issued the following statement in which they emphasise that reduction in labour at Kharagpur was undertaken to secure equitable and fair treatment to all concerned. The statement runs:

The Bengal Nagpur Railway Workshops at Kharagpur include

(1) Locomotive shops employing on 30th April 1927-5 756 men,

(2) Carriage shops employing 2,985 men and

(3) Wagon shops employing 2359 men

A total labour force of 1,11,000. These figures exclude electrical staff, apprentices and staff connected with supervision and control, such as, foreman, chargemen and clerks numbering 1035. The reductions decided on are 761 men in Locomotive Shops, 485 men in carriage shops and 859 in wagon shops of 2125 men in all. The total number employed will thus be reduced to about 9000 men.

The improvement of methods in force in the Railway Workshops was examined by Sir Vincent Ravens Committee who made a series of recommendations designed to secure greater efficiency and economy and it is the declared policy of the Government of India to give effect to these recommendations as far as possible in both state and company managed lines. This cannot be done unless fullest use is made of modern machinery which enables production to be maintained at a given level with a smaller number of men than was necessary with older machines and unless radical reforms are made in methods by which repair are executed in shops. Considerable progress has already been made in this direction in some Railway workshops, but Kharagpur has lagged behind and one principal obstacle to introduction of improved methods has been excessive number of men employed until a substantial reduction in number could be effected, little progress could be made because with adoption of new methods there would be no work for some of the men to do.

LABOUR FORCE EXCESSIVE.

Since 1925 when war-time arrears of repairs and maintenance had largely been made good, the Chief Mechanical Engineer of Railway has held the view that labour force was excessive and ought to be reduced. It was found impossible, however, to take immediate action owing to unrest which has existed at Kharagpur for the last two years. Owing to the labour disputes early in 1926, communal riots of May 1926 and strike of February, 1927, the Railway Administration were naturally apprehensive that the decision to effect wholesale reduction of staff would precipitate a crisis and actual experience made it clear that attempts to bring about reduction gradually were viewed with great suspicion and might easily have the same result. Existence of unsatisfactory relations between the management and workmen is a matter for regret but Government of India are satisfied that in postponing the reduction of staff, the Administration was actuated solely by the desire to avoid a course of action which might embitter its relations with its workmen still further and lead directly to serious industrial disturbance.

RY. BOARD AND GOVT'S APPROVAL.

In July 1927, the Agent of the Railway decided that action could not be deferred any longer unless economy and efficiency were to be sacrificed for an indefinite period and with full approval of the Railway Board and of the Government of India, came to the conclusion that number of men employed should be reduced at once from 11,100 to 9,000. In fixing the strength of the reduced staff in each branch of the workshops, regard was had to the number of men employed in other Railway workshops to maintain and repair a given number of Locomotives carriages and wagons. But liberal allowance was made for the fact that the same results could not at once be expected at Kharagpur and for this reason the number of men required per locomotive carriage or wagon was put at a higher figure than has been found necessary elsewhere. The Agent recognised that this would retard the attainment of satisfactory standard of work but he considered it better not to attempt too much at one time but to carry out gradually further reduction which was necessary and as far as possible to give effect to it by leaving unfilled vacancies which occur in ordinary course of events. His view is that in the next two or three years, the number of men employed should in the interests of efficiency be further gradually reduced.

N. W. RLY. STATISTICS.

The information in possession of the Government of India entirely confirms the view taken by the Agent. This can best be shown by a comparison with the results attained in the N.W.Rly. Workshops at Lahore where considerable progress has been made in introducing new methods of work. A number of illustrative figures could be given but the following are the most important. The N.W.Rly. have 1361 locomotives to maintain and the Bengal Nagpur Railway 729.---A. P.

The number of men in the N.W.Rly. locomotive shops is 6336 or 4.6 per unit and on B. N. Rly., in April it was 5756 or 7.9 per unit.

On the same proportion as the N.W.

(Continued from page 9)

SERIOUS RIOT IN MEXICO.

SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY INJURED

A "REVOLT" LEADER CAPTURED AND EXECUTED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Nogales.---A message from Mexico City says that serious rioting is reported to have occurred in the Mexico City on 4th October and that several have been killed and many injured, but hitherto no details are available.---Reuter.

A "REVOLT" LEADER

CAPTURED AND EXECUTED

LONDON, Oct. 5.

New York.---The Mexican Consulate-General has been informed that the Presidential candidate General Gomez, one of the leaders of the revolt among the Federal troops has been captured in the state of Vera Cruz and executed.---Reuter.

ONLY TWO "REBEL" GROUPS UNDER ARMS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mexico City.---Three further ex-General rebels have been captured and sumarily executed in widely separated regions, namely, Delavega in Paeuca and Rodriguez and Olivera in Zacateca City. According to the official statement, only two rebel groups are at present under arms, both in Vera Cruz. Government has ordered the confiscation of the rebel property throughout the nation proceeds of sale on such property to be used to defray the cost of crushing the rebellion.---Reuter.

NO LONGER 'PERSONA GRATA'

ROKOWSKY NOT WANTED.

INSTRUCTION TO AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.---M. Briand has instructed the French Ambassador at Moscow again to point out to the Soviet Government that the French Government no longer considers M. Rokowsky 'persona grata' and desires new Ambassador to be sent to Paris.---Reuter.

WAR MEMORIES REFRESHED

"A LAUGH A TWINKLE AND A GESTURE"

LONDON, Oct. 6.

War memories have again been profoundly stirred by the publication of letters and diaries of Sir Henry Wilson in two volumes by Major General Sir C. E. Callwell in which, wartime bickerings and misunderstandings between the soldiers and the politicians, whom Wilson called "Frocks" are outspokenly recorded.

Reviewers wonder whether Sir C. E. Callwell has done Sir Henry Wilson service by publishing the diaries which Sir Henry merely intended to serve as a basis of a book, Sir Frederic Maurice pointing out "that Sir Henry Wilson habitually said" pointed things with a laugh, a twinkle and a gesture which deprived the point of its prick" but a laugh, a twinkle and a gesture cannot be reproduced in ink." There are many startling revelations in the diaries continuing till the eve of Sir Henry Wilson's assassination on 26th June, 1922.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA IN COLOMBO

"FREEDOM OF CITY" TO BE CONFERRED

COLOMBO, Oct. 6.

"Mr. Gandhi is coming to Ceylon at a very opportune moment when the Royal Commission is about to arrive," was one of the pleas urged by the mover of the resolution in the Columbo Municipal Council for presentation of an address to Mr. Gandhi by the Council on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to the island.

It was pointed out to the Chairman that there would be no opposition to the presentation of address to Mr. Gandhi and that his visit was not a political one.

In the end, the word "address" in the resolution was replaced by "freedom of the city," and the resolution, as amended, was passed unanimously.—Free Press.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

SHAFFAT AHMED KHAN'S ANXIETY

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, in a letter to the "Morning Post" regarding the Statutory Commission lays stress on the necessity of protecting the rights of the minorities in India in the future constitution and concludes by saying that the question demands most careful consideration on the part of the British public. "I am convinced that no change in the constitution will be acceptable to the minorities unless their rights are safeguarded."—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

LABOURS ALMOST FINISHED

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

It is understood the Royal Commission on Agriculture reassembles in India on the 24th and meets at Karachi. From here it proceeds to Burma and on return spend some days at Patna returning to Delhi on 29th November, visiting Dehradun on the way.

The Commission is expected to finish recording of evidence in the second week of December and proceeds to Mahabaleshwar to write its report.---A. P.

REPORT TO BE READY BY MAY

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Members of the Agricultural Commisson departed to-day for Marseilles to join the s.s. "Rawalpindi." They expect to reach Bombay on 21st October. After a short session at Karachi, they will proceed to Burma, returning to Patna for recording evidence in Bihar and Orissa. It is hoped that the evdenice will be concluded by March and a report will be ready by May.

Sir Thomas Middleton, Prof. Ganguleo and Mr. Calvert who are touring the continent, visited the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, in the week end and have proceeded to Egypt, especially to study the Nile irrigation.—Reuter.

AFRICAN FLAG QUESTION

HERTZOG'S ATTACKS ON SMUTS

HOSTILE PRESS COMMENT

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Cape Town.—It is long since South African opinion was so excited as by the speech of Mr. Hertzog at Bloemfontein on the burning flag question, in the course of which he bitterly attacked General Smuts as "perverter of truth and promoter of racial strife for his own political ends" and denounced the sons of England Society and other "British Jingoes" as "demanding nothing less than our freedom as a "people" by their demand for incorporation of the Union Jack in the flag of South Africa.—Reuter.

PRESS OPINIONS

HERTZOG OBSTINACY DISAPPROVED

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Capetown.—The "Argus" says: General Hertzog's charges are ludicrous. He is exacerbating existing divisions for sordid political ends.

The "Cape Times" says: General Hertzog has raised the political temperature to a boling point. He seems to be determined with his gospel of hate to destroy any chance of a reasonable settlement.

The "Rand Daily Mail" says:: The outlook for South Africa is dark if wiser advisers cannot be found in the Nationalist Party.

The "Die Burger," official organ of the Nationalist Party, says: General Hertzog has gained the love of his own people and international renown as a champion of their liberties. It adds: "Advocates of retention of the Union Jack desire to condemn us to the position of a vassal state."—Reuter's Special.

KAKORI PRISONERS' FATE

VICEROY REJECTS APPEAL FOR MERCY

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

It is learnt that his Excellency the Viceroy has rejected the petition of appeal for mercy of the condemned Kakori prisoners. The execution is expected to take place on the 11th October.---Free Press.

SPANISH KING IN MOROCCO

LOYAL RECEPTION BY SUBJECTS

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Ceuta—The King and Queen of Spain, Primo De Rivera and Ministers of War and Marine landed here yesterday from a warship on visit to Morocco and were loyally welcomed by the Spaniards and the natives of Spanish and Tangier zones. After a review of troops, they motored to Darrfien, central Foreign Legion Encampment, where representatives of the French Government and the Army, representative of the Sultan of Morocco, and members of the Tangier Diplomatic Corps were among those who greeted Their Majesties. The Queen addressed the Foreign Legion, to which she presented a fine standard. Important Sheikhs offered splendid gifts to Their Majesties. Ten superb Arab horses were presented to the King and a diadem set with precious stones was presented to the Queen. In the course of the afternoon, the French aeroplane arrived, bringing a bouquet of orchids as a gift of the French Legion to the Queen.—Reuter.

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION'S WRONG MOVE.

DISCONTENT AMONG COTTON DEALERS

ABOLISH RICH MAN'S MONOPOLY

POVERTY OF AVERAGE COTTON PRODUCER

(From Our Special Representative.)

The members of the Cotton Brokers' Association Limited deserve to be congratulated on their not making forward contracts in cotton in the Brokers' Hall situated at Sheikh Memon Street beyond the time stipulated by their Association despite the removal of the time restrictions by the East Indian Cotton Association Limited who are considered the custodians of the transactions in Cotton, in this city. There is much discontent among the cotton dealers on account of the removal of the time limit, and some of the leading merchants informed me that the explanation given by the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association was far from satisfactory. I was informed that the cotton market is always liable to serious fluctuations and a few days back prices in the local market were nearly double of what they were in December last. Every cotton operators is aware that prices are fluctuating widely, especially in the growing period of the American crop. So there is no new danger except some superhuman knowledge of the Board which remains undisclosed. If it was feared that the members of the Association would be tempted to do anything illegal, then the Board had ample powers to fine or suspend such members as were found guilty of disobeying the rules. If the Board was unable to enforce its rulings, it only shows its weakness or the arbitrariness of its resolutions. Some members complained that, various cables showing rises and falls in the Liverpool and New York markets are daily received between 4 p.m. and 2 a.m. and if the dealings were open, it becomes the legal duty of a broker to execute all limits orders if the prices respond to the given limit at any odd hour. If a similar order is executed by a fellow member, the other becomes responsible for non-execution. It appears that the Board has not considered this difficulty.

RICH MAN'S MONOPOLY.

There is no fresh development in the cotton trade except that the dealings of the Mahajan Association were declared legal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. If it was feared that this new body was competing with the East India Cotton Association, it would have been prudent on the part of the Board to have met the natural demands and requirements of the bonafide traders and cotton growers by some other means. The economic condition of the country at large is poor and the minimum quantity of 100 bales contract is found too big by the general public except the few rich, who have prospered in this trade and who wish to monopolize the Market. If the Board would inquire into this question it would soon find that nearly ninety per cent. of the cotton growers producer individually not more than ten bales of cotton. Thus they are unable to make any use of the hedge contract of the East India Cotton Association.

FOLLOW LIVERPOOL.

When ninety per cent. of the growers are not in a position to safeguard their interests, it becomes evident that at present contracts of 100 bales and above are entered into by middlemen, speculators and shippers. Further, these contracts in no case should be cancelled or settled by settlement rates on the last due date. In this connection the rules of the Liverpool Cotton Trades Association throw ample light. Each contract is printed with the words "This Contract shall not be cancelled on any ground." The importance of this rule to traders in a commodity liable to wide and sudden price fluctuations can hardly be overestimated. The alternative to cancellation is "invoicing back at a price to be determined by arbitration" i.e., in effect at the current price of the day. Thus the high tension found among the operators at the time of the last due date will be minimized as any operator not in a position to deliver or receive cotton will be compelled to close his floating open interest before the delivery period begins. Thus there will be no penalties and no failures of tenders and the prices will be left to bonafide buyers and sellers.

ATTACK ON FRENCH AMBASSADOR

CONSIDERS MATTER AS TRIVIAL

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Tokyo.—The French Ambassador was attacked to-day by two drunken Japanese, while he was motoring. The Ambassador was not injured but two French naval officers who were accompanying him were bruised in fighing with the assailants, till the police arrived. The Ambassador regards the affair as trivial and he has not complained to the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

GENERAL KOVACHEVITCH SHOT DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Belgrade.—General Kovachevitch, commanding garrison at Istip, has been shot dead by two unknown persons. The town is surrounded by troops to prevent escape of the assailants.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

REFORMOF HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Conservative Party Conference at Cardiff, with only four dissentients adopted a resolution moved by Major Kindersley congratulating Government on its decision to deal with the House of Lords reform in the lifetime of the present Parliament, after rejecting an amendment by the Marquess of Londonderry which merely approved of reform by the method of certifying money bills but expressed the opinion that it was an insufficient agreement on the subject of the general reform of the House of Lords.—Reuter.

The Dutch aviators proceeded fifty miles towards Akyab when they had to return. They landed at the Ramrauli aerodrome at Jaine.---A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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RAILWAY CONFERENCE MEETS.

MR. BRIGGS' PRESIDENTIAL SERMON.

NEED FOR INTER-NATIONAL COLLABORATION.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Mr. Briggs, Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, delivered a remarkable presidential address to the annual meeting of the Railway Conference Association which opened in the Assembly buildings to-day. At the outset he referred to the "Change of horses in the midstream" involved by his election to the chair owing to the fact that Sir Earnest Jackson had been compelled by ill-health to resign the Presidency.

Perhaps the most difficult subject, said Mr. Briggs, the Conference was called upon to deal this session was the decision on the Advisory Committee's report regarding the application of the Washington and Geneva Conventions to the Indian Railways. As regards the Washington Convention providing for a sixty-hour week, it has something to commend it. It had already been accepted by the Railway Board for the State Railways and the Association has been asked to suggest a practical method of its uniform application to the Railway staff in India and the classes of employees which should be brought within it.

GENEVA CONVENTION.

As regards the ratification of the Geneva Convention dealing with the weekly day of rest, Government could legislate to secure all-round compliance with its requirements, but the Railway Board hoped to satisfy Government that is was being observed and that the list of unavoidable exemptions is as small as possible. In considering this question they must remember that they have an abnormal number of gazetted holidays in India compared with the Western countries. A rigid application of these Conventions would entail an additional revenue commitment and considering that the Railway employees were not at a disadvantage so far as the hours of labour, rates of pay and special benefits are concerned, it seemed to him that the expenditure involved in giving effect to these Conventions might to a great extent be more profitably employed for the benefit of the Indian public generally. Mr. Briggs, however, emphasised that to keep abreast of the times, the Association would have to give more attention to problems of international importance as affecting the Indian Railways, and in the words of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer at the International Transport Conference at Geneva last August, India should collaborate with the sister nations in unifying transport procedure.

PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Briggs next mentioned that, during the year ended 30th June, 1927, nearly twenty-one lakhs of people were detected travelling without tickets Mr. Briggs held that the Passengers' Societies would be doing a far greater service to the public than they did at present if, instead of bringing to the notice of the Administration the passengers' hardships, often to a large extent imaginary, they used their influence in checking this unauthorised travel, for if every honest passenger realised that every dishonest passenger deprived him of comforts and facilities, assistance in overcoming this practice would be willingly given by those interested in obtaining the cheapest and most comfortable travelling possible.

INDIANISATION.

Touching the question of Indianisation of Railways, Mr. Briggs said the Railways were doing their utmost to honour the Lee recommendations and a number of European officers were taking personal interest in training Indian officers, but he sounded a note of warning that too many cases had occurred where Indian officers, after their confirmation, had been too prone to consider themselves fully qualified, to have nothing more to learn and to believe they had secured a soft job for the rest of his service. Indians must realise that there is no royal road to the post of the Agent of a Railway or a membership of the Board.

Finally, Mr. Briggs referred in complimentary terms to the working of the Railway Board during the past five years and the question of certain so-called "surplus waggons." He declared that various improvements were initiated at some time and the results had been beyond expectation and the only fault of Sir Clement Hindley and the Railway Board was that they had been too successful. "I express the opinion that it is doubtful if the immense improvements in Transportation and its methods which had been effected in India during the past five years will ever be equalled and it is still more doubtful if they will be surpassed." (Loud applause).—A. P.

The Hyderabad Pleaders Conference meets at Hyderabad (Deccan) on Saturday under the presidency of Pandit Keshso Rao, High Court Judge, retired. About 400 delegates from all parts of the Nizam's dominions are expected to attend.—A. P.

Lieut.-Koppen in his monoplane left Allahabad this morning at eight o'clock for Akyab. It rained here heaviily all last night but cleared up a little on Thursday morning enabling the airman to take off. A. P.

THIRUVARPU TEMPLE ROADS

QUESTION OF USE BY UNTOUCHABLES

FIT TO BE SETTLED BY SATYAGRAHA

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 6.

Mr. T. K. Madhavan received a telegram yesterday from Mr. Gandhi saying that the question of the use of the Thiruvarpu temple roads by untouchables was a fit one to be settled by Satyagraha.—A.P.

GOODS TRAIN COLLIDE.

GUARD KILLED; FIREMAN INJURED

HOWRAH. Oct. 5.

Guard Edwards was killed and an Indian fireman injured in consequence of the collision of two goods trains at Chandanpur station on the Howrah-Burdwan chord early this morning. The line was blocked and single line working was necessity until evening.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD TO AKYAB..

FLYING PROJECT FUSTRATED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

The Dutch airman who arrived at Allahabad Wednesday afternoon left for Akyab this morning at 8, but returned from Mirzapur on account of bad weather and has decided to stop at Allahabad for a day.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Pioneer" Lt.-Koppen said trat t had been an extremely strenuous journey from their homeland, but they did not know the meaning of the word fatigue. They were superoptimists and would not think of failure. They were going to succeed and were going to fly to the schedule and return to Allahabad on October 10.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

MR, ACHARYA ON MENTAL OBSESSION OF LEADERS

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India about the work of the central legislature and of political bodies inside and outside the legislature, said that lack of good result was due largely to the deplorable mental obsession of leaders who ignored fundamentals and explored superficial symptoms. The Viceroy, through good faith, the bureaucracy through good diplomacy may have exaggerated the evils of communal or religious fanaticism; but why did the leaders get obsessed over the question?

The same mental obsession marked the proceedings of the Unity Conference, proceeded Mr. Acharya. That was why, he said, he did not care to attend the conference. As in the past, in the future only the trumpet call for Swaraj will rouse the nation. Only a constitutional fight for freedom will see parties in the country united and working hand in hand.—Free Press.

RAJA OF PANAGAL

TO ADDRESS MADRAS EUROPEANS

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Raja of Panagal will address the Madras Branch of the European Association on the policy and aims of the Justice Party at Hotel Bosatto on October 14.—A. P.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BANGALORE, Oct. 6.

Belur Srinivas Iyengar and 14 other members of the City Municipal Council who recently resigned their seats in a body as a protest against a presidential ruling have been returned 'en block' by overwhelming majorities.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO DR. MANN

POONA, Oct. 6.

The Infants' Welfare Society Bhokerwadi Centre and the Depressed Classes Mission Society, Poona, will present an address to Dr. Hurold Mann and Mrs. Mann on Saturday, October 8, when portraits of the doctor and Mrs. Mann will also be unveiled.

Mr. V. R. Shinde will read the address and Dr. Naidu will unveil the portraits.—Free Press.

RS. 10,000 IN CHARITY

COCANADA, Oct. 6.

Rao Bahadur Pydah Venkata Chelapathi, a Congressman, gave away Rs. 10,000 yesterday in charity on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of his wife.

Rs. 5,000 have been alloted to feeding Brahmin students studying Vedas and shastras at Benares while the rest of the money is intended for local charity.—Free Press.

FLESH IN HANUMAN TEMPLE

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

A mild sensation was caused among the Hindus of Nagpur yesterday after the discovery of a bone with flesh in the temple of Hanuman, near the Reshimbazar police station.—Free Press.

A CHALLENGE RECALLED.

COMPLAINANT'S "CHANGE OF THEORY."

MORE EXTRACTS FROM MR. NARIMAN'S DEFENCE STATEMENT.

The following are further extracts from Mr. K. F. Nariman's defence statement in the libel case against him:—

In the course of the debate, Mr. Nariman, vehemently attacked the Department and stated, "I am throwing this challenge on behalf of the public; I want an inquiry; if you deny inquiry, you compel us to suspect you and if you want the suspicion to be removed, it is to the interest of the Department not to shirk this inquiry;" He also referred to several alleged shady transactions which had come to his knowledge. Referring to inquiry, "to inquire as to what is going on if I may be permitted to say so, 'behind the screens,' what is being done with 30 crores of public money", in the close of the debate he earnestly appealed for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the internal affairs of the department, and not to cloud the issue by mixing it up with the other advisory committee. It was only to advise on the question as to whether the activities should be proceeded with or curtailed. He repeatedly, stated that these two issues were quite different and should not be mixed up. This resolution was keenly contested by the Government, but in spite of the strong division, it was passed by a majority. In spite of this resolution of the Council, the Government did not appoint a non-official committee, and this attitude of the Government, Mr. Nariman said further roused the suspicion, So the next occasion, during the debate in the Council, in March, 1925, Mr. Nariman again moved, a large cut of over 6 lacs of rupees, from the Development Department grant, both as a vote of censure against the Government for not giving effect to the Council Resolution, and to prevent the discussion again on the subject. In the course of this second debate, on the subject, Mr. Nariman was more emphatic and specific, with regard to those charges, and openly made serious allegations, against the Department and stated that, "If I had sufficient time at my disposal, I would give instances after instances, which would have convinced this House, that there is not only a mis-application of funds, but mis-application of a nature which, under the circumstances, in the course of a public inquiry would have resulted in the proceedings of a court of law. There have been instances, which I could go to the length of calling frauds, and to make this charge on behalf of the public and on behalf of the investors of Bombay, who have invested Rs. 30 crores in this funds, with popular demand, wants to know the inner of Development Department without any reserve and with all the responsibility that I can command, I openly make a charge, that there has been a serious maladministration of public funds, a serious wasting of public funds." Again, dealing with the subject of Mild steel bars, and the explanation given by the Government, he openly declared that he did not believe in the theory of "bonafide mistake", put forward by the Government, had given no explanation as to how such mistake could occur.

"NOT A BONAFIDE MISTAKE."

It was in connection with this that he stated that "the public did not believe, that these excessive orders, resulting in great waste, were due to a "bonafide mistake" but I may tell the Government, quite frankly, that there are ugly rumours in the city and in the whole of the Presidency, that the higher staff and officers were receiving secret commission, from the manufacturers, and that is the reason why in this instance the Department has incurred a loss of 3 lacs of rupees." These remarks, form the subject matter of item of charge No. 1. And Mr. Nariman, in corrobration pointed out, in his statement, the circumstances under which these remarks were made and how the attitude of the Government, in not granting an inquiry as demanded, in not giving explanation as required, and furnishing as alleged by him false information and shirking public investigation. Even in the debate Mr. Nariman complained that no effort was made to give any explanation about the Mild Steel Bars, Indent, though repeated challenge was thrown out, and he also gave several other instances, and thereby argued that at the time these allegations were made, the greater of his information, which is now disclosed, was within the knowledge, and influenced his mind. Mr. Nariman alleged that these suspicions, framed in his mind realising particular adverse instances against the Department, and his refusal to believe in a "bonafide mistake" was a cumulative effect of several suspicious circumstances collected together, as regards the purchase and sale of stores, tenders, various favouritism shown to the contractors and other acts of profiteering. Mr. Nariman, alleged that he could not believe that all such indents happened merely as a result of a "bonafide mistake" but they appeared to him to be seriously like an arrangement, and he further stated that instance was only confined to these Mild Steel Bars alone, and not coupled with several other suspicious circumstances in shady transaction. In spite of such adverse circumstances, he might have believed in the theory of "bonafide mistake" but as a result of so many instances all connected with one another and in similar nature, it was impossible to believe, he alleged, that it was all mere accidents or mistakes.

EVIDENCE BEFORE MEARS COMMITTEE.

There was, Mr. Nariman alleged, a similar grouping of contractors and suppliers, mostly from Delhi Imperial Works, a sort of happy family arrangement. Local firms and regular dealers were avoided, also local talents.

Then coming to his evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, Mr. Nariman briefly narrated the circumstance. First, the Government introduced this subject through the evidence of its Secretary, Mr. Mackie. Government produced correspondece with Mr. Nariman on the subject of allegations against officers and also produced Council debates, and Government also gave an assurance through the same witness that it would not object to any publication of any matter in connection with this discussion. After that the Committee itself wrote a letter to Mr. Nariman inviting him to give all information in his possession regarding the alleged receipt of secret commission including the names of officers and all other particulars and information of a like nature. Further, a day before Mr. Nariman was called to give his evidence, in the evidence of Mr. Hausseinbhai Laljj, a member of the Committee openly stated that witnesses must boldly come forward and give without reserve all information in their possession, otherwise the Committee could not make inquiries. When in response to such specific invitation and assurance from Government, Mr. Nariman did place the information in his possession before the Committee merely with a view to find out the truth, that same Government that had given an assurance of protection, sanctions his prosecution and Mr. Nariman described this conduct as a grave breach of faith on the part of Government. According to him, the prosecution was not boan-fide but was launched with a view to stifle public criticism and to gag opposition so that officers in future might enjoy an immunity from public criticism.

No Committee can make an investigation without an allegation or information, and if persons who give information before a duly constituted Committee are to be prosecuted, it only means that there could be no Committee of investigation in the conduct of public servants in future.

CHANGE OF THEORY.

Mr. Nariman then dealt with specific charges against him and maintained by reference to the records in the case and numerous exhibits, that he had substantially proved all the allegations to be true by the cross-examination of complainant, Mr. Sykes and Mr. Hamid. He alleged that an indent for mild steel bars properly prepared by Executive Engineer Hamid, was, as a matter of fact, altered by complainant, Superintending Engineer, and the result of that alteration was to order out 80,000 7|8" bars which were not required at all, and it did cause loss to the Department to the extent of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. He asked the Court to believe Mr. Hamid's evidence which proves these facts, because his evidence was corroborated by plans prepared by complainant himself and Mr. Hamid was forced to make this admission on account of these plans, and if Mr. Hamid's evidence was to be believed, then the case for the defence was proved. Mr. Nariman alleged that the complainant knowing that the false case as framed by him, could not be sustained, and the documents and records in possession of the defence would entirely demolish it at a later stage, after the charges were framed and cross-examination began, suddenly changed his whole theory and set up an entirely new case. This, Mr. Nariman alleged, was deliberate and dishonestly done when the complainant felt that his original case could not be maintained, and a private letter sent to Mr. Hamid at Agra, clearly showed Mr. Nariman contended, that after he came to know that defence were in possession of certain facts that would put an end to his original case, he changed the case anticipating the defence. He frankly admitted Mr. Nariman alleged, that all his previous statements were false including the replies of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in Council, his statements on oath in his evidence-in-chief and complaint. He now wanted the Court to discard the old case and only go upon the new case he had set up. Thus, Mr. Nariman said the position maintained for the last three years from October 1924, was suddenly changed on 12th April. Mr. Nariman maintained that the procedure allowed was extraordinary, and alleged that on the complainant's own admission that the case, as filed by him, was false and should not be allowed to proceed further. Such a procedure was never allowed before in any other case.

DIFFERENT EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Nariman pointed out six or seven different explanations given by the Government at the instance of the complainant and Mr. Sykes, with regard to the incident of mild steel bars. First in February 1924, in reply to questions by Mr. Trivedi, it was stated that official records did not show that any wrong sized bars were ordered, although that very month, the Government had passed a resolution with regard to this very wrong-sized bars. Then in October 1924, to Mr. Nariman, it was admitted wrong-sized bars were ordered but "by mistake". Quite different statements were made, Mr. Nariman alleged, by Sir Lawless Hepper and the complainant's before the Mears Committee. All through, the attempt, Mr. Nariman said, was to save the complainant who was really to be blamed and throw the responsibility on Indian subordinates, either Supervisor, Draftsman or Executive Engineer. The fact that complainant himself by means of a letter signed by himself, had ordered the wrong sized bars, was never disclosed till this case was filed—a transparent attempt Mr. Nariman alleged, to shield a higher officer. Such attitude, coupled with refusal to grant an enquiry, was enough Mr. Nariman contended to throw suspicion on the complainant, and still, prosecution wanted to presume "want of good-faith" on the part of accused, simply because he did not believe the explanation of Government and repeated the subject before the Committee.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

ACTION AGAINST SIR H. S. GOUR

JUDGE DECREESE AMOUNT WITH INTEREST

NAGPUR, Oct. 5.

Mr. K. G. Khandekar, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Nagpur, disposed today of the suit brought against Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A., by the manager of the Hitawada Press for the recovery of Rs. 30 being the charges for printing Sir Hari Singh Gour's election manifesto last year. The judge decreed the full amount of the claim with costs and interest at six per cent. per annum.

Sir Hari Singh Gour contested the suit on the ground that the printing charges were exhorbitant, that the printed copies of the manifesto were not delivered to him on the day stipulated and that only the Servants of India Society who own the press could file the suit and not the manager of the press.

The Judge rejected these pleadings and held that Sir Hari Singh Gour had called for the rates and subsequently placed the order for printing, thus accepting the rates by implication and that the manager had sent the final proof of the manifesto on the stipulated day and he was therefore not responsible for the delay. As for the last point urged by Sir Hari Singh Gour the Judge held that as the contractual liability was entered into with the plaintiff the plea that the Servants of India Society ought to have brought the suit was of no avail.—A. P.

SEAPLANE TRAGEDY

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Lisben.—Junker seaplane (mentioned in message of 4th October) carrying passenger, Viennese actress named Linny Dillenz, fell into sea off Santa Cruz. In response to S.O.S. Government has despatched warship which is searching for seaplane.—Reuter.

"MISS COLUMBIA" SUFFERS SERIOUS DAMAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rugby.—Mr. Levines aeroplane "Miss Columbia" suffered serious damage in making a forced landing near Rome yesterday, due to engine failure Mr. Levine and Prince Bouis of Orleans, who were passengers, and the Pilot, Captain Hinchlife, were unhurt, Mr. Levine attributing their escape solely to the skill and coolness of Captain Hinchliffe.—B. O. W.

WHY SIR WORTHINGTON EVANS POSTPONES TOUR?

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rugby.—Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, has postponed until later in the year, his visit to India In view of the possibility that questions will arise in Parliament concerning reforms in army organization, he proposes to remain in London until after Parliament reassembles.

IMPOSITION OF INCREASED TARIFF

RESULTS IN STAGNATION OF INDUSTRIES

TARIFF BOARD CONDEMNS TENDENCY TO ABUSE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Canberra.—The imposition of increased tariffs on certain classes of imports is condemned by the Tariff Board in its report to the Parliament in which they state that instead of improving the industries of the Commonwealth, such tariffs have resulted in stagnation and increased costs of production and living. The report regretfully concludes that there is prevailing tendency to abuse protective system at behest of industrial unions of secondary and primary producers and urges industrial leaders to recognise the serious menace of rising costs, otherwise nothing but disaster is aread.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

EUROPEAN AGENT CHARGED.

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

Mr. J. W. Beamont, Insurance Agent, who was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,000 appeared to-day before the western subdivisional Magistrate for trial.

The complainant S. Sundgren Manager of the Burma Match Company in the course of his evidence said that when the accused came to his office he asked him to have the Fire Insurance Policy of his factory renewed by Lloyds Underwriters. The policy was for two lakhs covering machinery and buildings. The accused was given a cheque for Rs.4000 being the premium on the policy. On 5th September the complainant had a telephonic communication from the Burma Fire and Marine Insurance Company asking for payment of the premium on the policy taken out by the accused for Match Factory. Thereupon the complainant called on the accused and asked him for an explanation. The accused, however, failed to make amends.

The Accountant of the Factory corroborated the complainant's statement. The case was adjourned till 24th October.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

APPLICATIONS AGAINST ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICES.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

Mr. Ranchhod Pragji, a candidate for election to the Ahmedabad Municipality from the depressed classes constituency, who was unsuccessful, has presented an application to the District Court, to set aside the election of Messrs. Dudha Trikam and Ichha Amra on charges of corruption and use of hired vehicles.—A. P.

Mr. Faiz Mahomed Abdul Rehman, a candidate from the South Mahomedan constituency of Ahmedabad, for election to the local Municipality, who has been declared defeated, has presented an application to the District Court for setting aside the election of Mr. Mahomedbhai Mansuri, charging him with corruption, use of false votes, use of hired vehicles, etc. and for declaring him (Mr. Abdul Rehman) elected to the Municipality.—A. P.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Cape Town.—The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire has passed a resolution inviting the constituent chambers to urge their respective Governments to adopt Imperial penny postage in the interests of inter-Imperial trade.

Resolutions were also passed urging quicker transit between Britain and the Dominions and more reasonable conditions governing passenger and goods traffic. The latter resolution was moved by Wallach (South Africa) and was seconded by S. H. Taylor (India). Other resolutions which were unanimously passed urged that parts of the Empire which had not yet adopted the British Carriage of Goods by the Sea Act should do so as soon as possible and called upon the various chambers to establish anti-pilferage committees.

Finally, amid applause, the Canadian motoin in favour of all Dominions contributing equitably and proportionately to the national naval defence was adopted unanimously.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SPANISH ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Madrid.—The King has signed a decree nominating the former Foreign Minister Yanguas as President of the National Assembly.—Reuter.

"EQUITABLE AND FIAR TREATMENT."

(Continued from page 7.)

Rly., the number should be 3353 or 2493 less than were employed in April. The actual reduction now being effected, however, is only 756 in their carrige and wagon shops.

The North Western Railway have 5828 carriages and 29959 wagons to repair as compared with 1735 carriages and 23994 wagons on the B.N.Rly. The combined staff in carriage and wagon shops on the N. W. Railway number 6395 and on the B. N. Railway 5344 were employed in April last. Based on the N.W.Rly. figures the equivalent number of men on the B.N.Rly. should be 3722 or 1622 less than the number employed in April. The actual reductions now being made are 485 in carriage shops and 859 in wagon shops, or 1344 in all. If the same outturn per man were obtained at Kharagpur as in the N.W. Rly. shops the total labour force at Kharagpur should not stand higher than about 7000 as compared with 9000 actual strength after reduction. The Government of India are satisfied that if the standard of the same standard of efficency is to be reached at Khargpur as has already been attained on one of the State Railways, not only is reduction of 2100 men fuly justified, but it will be necessary to make further reductions during the course of next two or three years.

The figures which have been given in the last two paras supply th answer to the charges that reduction ought to have been effected gradually by a process of leaving vacancies unfilled for it is clear that in the circumstances outlined above the proceess of reduction might then have extended over five or six years at least. This would have created a position which the Government of India could not approve. A radical reorganization of workshop methods is called for, and cannot properly begin until part of the surplus staff has been eliminated.

It the attempt, were made to start new methods with a unreduced staff it would be necessary to direct a number of workmen to stand idle, because unless they did so they would merely impede the work of others. The Government of India are satisfied that immediate and substantial reduction of labour force was unavoidable.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

Belief has been freely expressed that the Railway administration was anxious to cut down the number of workmen at Kharagpur for reasons unconnected with the efficient working, and in order to bring about this result gave out on contract work which had previously been done in the shops. Actual facts are these. (1) As a precaution against emergency which a strike in the shops would creat the administration discussed with the Indian Standard Wagon Company the question of giving out contract for the repair of a number of wagons. No contract however was made, and negotiations did not even reach the stage of settling how price was to be fixed. (2) An order for a number of locomotive cylinders was placed with the Angus Engineering Works, becuse it became evident that the work could be done more cheaply by them than in shops. This order did not affect appreciably the volume of work to be done in Kharagpur foundries. (3) Orders for certain quantities of spare parts (chiefly castings and forgings) were placed with private firms. The volume of work involved was not more than was necessary to make good the time lost durinag the strike. (4) No running contracts have been made but only contracts for fixed quantities and administration is entirely uncommitted as to its policy if the future question whether particular kinds of work hitherto carried on at Kharagpur could, with advantage, be placed with private firms is not in any way before the Government of India, and they express no opinion on point, but it is certain that a reduction of staff by 2100 men hs not been accted by giving out to work on contract and the necessity of bringing down the number of men employed would have been no less had none been given ont.

DISCHARGE NOTICES AND AFTER.

Since April 1927 normal vacancies (including 178 discarges) have numbered 526, and in addition 305 men accepted special terms offered by the Agent and submitted their resignations voluntarily. A number of men to whom notices of compulsory discharge have been issued in pursuance of the reduction scheme is 1240. In selecting men for discharge those over 55 were first taken, then a those who were nearing the superannuation-age, and finally those who were surplus to the requirements in various branches of shops. Of the men discharged the majority notwithstanding discussion of the Labour Union have come forward and received sums due to them. Many of those who have come under reduction have already left Kharagur and the mihority who still refuse to accept payment number only 435. Since the notices of discharge were issued on 7th September 1927, the Agent has received no representation asking him to review the list of selections either on general grounds or in individual cases. He has now decided to depute one of his own officers unconnected with the management of workshop to examine the list of discharges and report to him. In view moreover of the charges of unfair treatment and victimization which have been made he has asked the Government of India to depute an officer who would be associated in the enquiry with the officer nominated by him, but would also submit a separate report to Government. The Government of India have agreed to this proppsal and the name of the officer selected will be announced shortly. The object of the enquiry will be not only to review the list of selections for discharge in order that any cases of unfair treatment may be brought to the notice, but also to examine the appreciation in individual cases of rules and orders under which sums due to the men discharged have been determined, and to see that due consideration has been, or will be, paid to any cases of special hardship. The course of action proposed by the Agent has the entire approval of the Government of India, and should go far to satisfy both workmen themselves and the public generally that the administration has every desire to treat men equitably and fairly.

NO COMPLAINT TO GOVT.

No complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that payments made under the Provident Fund and gratuity rules together with certain special concessions to the men brought under compulsory discharge are less than is fair and reasonable in the circumstances. They have to take into consideration, however, the fact that during the next two or three years it will be necessary to effect reductions of establishment in other railway workshops. Apart from further reduction which it is intended to effect gradually, at Kharagpur. For this reason they consider it desirable that the question how such reductions can best be effected should be fully investigated. For this purpose they propose to depute two officers to examine the schemes of reduction which likely to take effect in the early future including those contemplated at Kharagpur. Of these two officers one will be an expert railway officer, and other an officer of administrative experience with the knowlege of labour conditions. The third deputy will be to report to Government regarding arrangements which ought to be made in order (A) to secure as far as possible efficient and economical working in the railway workshops concerned and (B) to safeguard the interests of workmen when a large reduction of establishment becomes necessary. In particular, the second officer will be specially charged to report in each case what terms would suffice to secure a substantial number of voluntary resignations, and the terms which ought in fairness to be given to men selected for compulsory dischahge when that measure is unavoidable.

ENQUIRY TO BE INSTITUTED.

It is the intention that as a preliminary to this examination the railway administrations concerned should be asked to prepare their programmes for reduction in a form suitable for the examination, and that two deputed officers should then visit each workshop centre in turn and after investigation submit their report to the Government of India. If as the result of this investigation the Government of India come to the conclusion that there is good reason when large reductions became necessary to accord more liberal terms to the men whose services are dispensed with than have been given to the already brought under compulsory discharge at Kharagpur the same concessions will be given to the latter.

For reasons already explained the Government of the are unable to accede to the requests made for an enquiry into the necessity of reduction of the labour force at Kharagpur for a postponment of reduction and they cannot therefore ask the Agent to ancer the notice of discharge. They recognise, however, the obligation resting on them to ensure, as far as possible, that when the services of a large number of men have to be dispensed with at one time as little hardship as possible is caused to the men affected, and that fair and equitable treatment is secured to all. The special enquiries, which it is proposed to undertake, will, it is hoped, enable them to discharge this responsibility adequately.—A. P.

A WHITEWASHING DOCUMENT

THE BOGEY OF PRESTIGE AGAIN

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The statement issued by the Government of India in the Railway Department to-day, regarding the retrenchments that are effected in the Kharagpur workshops of the Bengal Nagpur Railway is result of prolonged discussion which the Viceroy's Cabinet had with Mr. Carroll, Agent of the Railway in Simla, three days ago. The messages which poured into Simla from Kharagpur during the last few days threatening a general strike in workshops had fully prepared the authorities here of the impending trouble which could be averted if there was real statesmanship. Fortunately Mr. Carroll was present at the time and an emergent meeting of Lord Irwin's Cabinet was summoned in order to discuss measures which would tend to ease the situation which had been allowed to grow worse day by day. Soon after the discussion at the Viceregal Lodge, Mr. Carroll left Simla for Calcutta evidently to tell the Chief Mechanical Engineer a bit of Simla's mind and to warn him of the decision of Government and steps he should take in order to allay the fears and suspicions of workmen.

A WHITE-WASHING DOCUMENT.

The statement issued in Simla on the morning of Mr. Carroll's arrival in Calcutta cannot be said to reveal the entire official mind. It is white-washing document promising two separate official or departmental enquiries, but ruling out the demand of workers for an investigation as to the necessity for the reduction of labour force at Kharagpur. If rumour could be believed Mr. Carroll was subjected to severe cross-examination in Simla, and although there was general sympathy felt for 2,000 workers under discharge notice the prestige stood in the way of putting this sympathy into practice. An objection appears to have been taken particularly to the fact that orders were placed with the Angus Engineering Works and certain private firms for a portion of the work which hitherto was done at Kharagpur workshops. The official explanation contained in the communique that these orders were placed with private firms because of cheapness and to save time lost by strike in February last is all laboured, but even Government thought it necessary to express their disapproval of this action of the railway administration. It is believed that but for the firmness on the part of three members of the Simla Cabinet even the official enquiries now promised into individual cases of hardships of the discharged men and also the schemes of reductions as a whole on all railways would not have been announced. Some attempt has thus been made to break through the prestige and also the prejudice but not enough to do justice to workmen, some of whom been victimized and to this extent statesmanship has failed and may have to repent.

MR. GIRI ADDRESSES MASS MEETINGS

MEN TO STAND BY DISCHARGED COMRADES

GONDIA, Oct. 6.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, addressed mass meetings of workers at Chindwara and Nagbir on the Kharagpur situation. The men expressed their preparedness, says the Secretary of the Union, to stand by their comrades who have been served with discharge notices. They even promised to join the strike if organised.—Free Press.

10,000 WORKERS STARVING

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Union has issued an appeal to the various Railway Labour Unions in India acquainting them with the plight of the retrenched workers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and proposals of retrenchment in the South Indian Railway.

The circular calls upon all the Railway Labour Unions to pass resolutions protesting against retrenchment that is being adopted and pursued by railway administrations, which, it characterises as unjust and wicked.

"BOYCOTT TRAINS."

"Boycott trains," is the slogan of a notice issued by the Railway Labour Union at Kharagpur, appealing for public support in the struggle against the authorities. The appeal adds that ten thousand men and women of the B.N. Railway are starving. "Save the poor labourers frm oppression."

"Public should non-co-operate with the Bengal Nagpur Railway," is the concluding observation made in the appeal.—Free Press.

"BOYCOTT B. N. R. TRAINS."—

AGITATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

With a view to bring a pressure upon the B N. Rly. Administration to bear in the matter of abandoning the retrenchment policy, a strong agitation has been set on foot in Calcutta urging the travelling Public to boy-vott the B. N. Railway Trains, writes Branch Secretary of the Workers' Union of the B. N. Rly.

REVISION OF SUPERIOR STABLISH MENT CADRE.

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

A Simla message says the Railway Board have obtained sanction of the Railway Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to revise the cadre of the superior locomotive and carriage and wagon establishment on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.—Free Press.

RANCHI EXPRESS DERAILED.

THROUGH TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

The District Transportation Officer, Kharagpur wires on Thursday:—

At about midnight on Wednesday night 6 bogie carriages of 84 Up Ranchi Express were derailed at mile 75/13 between Kharagpur and Kalaikunda. It is hoped that through running will be resumed by Thursday evening. Meanwhile transhipment of passengers is proceeding.—A. P.

WORKSHOP TO BE REOPENED

RELIEF OPERATIONS GOING ON

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 6.

It is rumoured that the Railfay authorities will reopen the workshops to-morrow morning and that those who have been served with notices but not paid even August wages, will not be allowed entrance into the shops.

The Union is pursuing relief operations as usual. Among those who have sent messages of sympathy with the workers, are Messrs. C. F. Andrews, B. Shiva Rao, President of the Madras Provincial Labour Committee, and Pandit Gopabandhu Das. Financial help also has been assured by these gentlemen.—Free Press.

PASSENGERS PUT TO MUCH HARDSHIP

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 6.

In spite of ill-health, Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and Mr. Naidu of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union went round the Kharagpur town to-day to enquire into the particulars of derailment of the Ranchi express which occurred on the line between Kharagpur and Kalaikunda.

It transpires, says the Secretary of the Labour Union, that carriages Nos. 1,663, 1, 562, 3rd class; 1,049, Inter class, 145 Second class; and 42 First class, turned down and were heavily damaged. The carriages are still standing on the spot. The passengers of both Up and Down trains, on the Nagpur-Bombay Tatanagar line, are being transhipped and they have to walk a distance of about two miles to take their respective trains. The Labour Union has started investigation as to the real causes of the accident and as to the actual extent of loss.

Much hardship was felt by several passengers for want of food and water near about the place of accident.

The line is not expected to be cleared before to-morrow.—Free Press.

NAGPUR "REPUBLICANS."

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

NAGPUR, Oct. 5.

Two volunteers of the local Republicans were arrested to-day on charges of carrying swords without license. They were produced before the Magistrate who convicted and senteneed them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment. The accused did not pay the fine.—A. P.

RY. MEN'S UNION AT IGATPURI

A correspondent from Igatpuri says that a centre of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union will be shortly formed here and for that purpose leaders in the movement like Mr. Jhabvalla and others will be at Igatpuri on Sunday, the 9th inst., when all members of the staff have been asked not only to be present but also to bring their varaious grievances and complaints. Mr. Jhabvalla and Party will leave Igatpuri on 10th morning.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 7TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, you have a very important career before you—only you must do one great thing: seize time by the fetlock and never relax your hold therefrom till you get what you want or get more than you want. Undoubtedly, you are a person of many-sided activities, not all of them being desirable, some of which require to be bridled; else instead of making you a winner on the race-course of life you will soon "come a cropper". You are a person of literary pursuits. An idle hand is the devil's workshop. So you are advised to keep yourself always busy, lest from literary pursuits you should drift to itinerary pursuits, in which you would be tempted to make rustics fool and masses in general asses, which may ultimately recoil on you like a boomerang. To your eternal credit, be it said that you are not temperamentally inclined towards the pursuit of butterflies which to a man of your activities would otherwise prove to be the only disgusting fly in your butterflies, instead of being pursued come flitting in your own way unasked to pursue you, you will make a judicious selection of the choicest few only like a wise man. Never satisfied with anything mediocre, you always strive to rise above. Should you accidentally fall into a sea or a river you will put forth your best efforts and succeed in rising above and save yourself or be saved by others, whereas, in similar predicament, persons of excitable nature or who are idle, seek help by crying aloud, and should one ever dare to help him, cling to him frantically which may end in a double tragedy. You love home life, but would brook no opposition from your mate and this may at times purve to be the only disgusting fly in your otherwise delicious ointment. You must try to learn the policy of 'give and take'. It's no use always giving your mate "dum" (threat) and taking from her always undivided love or her jewellery or cash whenever you are hard pressed.

Necessary literature has been sent over all the Railway line.

RELIEF FOR KAIRA MUSLIMS

On 29|9|27, the Secretary of the Committee went to Kapadvanj, with clothes. He inspected some houses of the town, and gave the clothes for distribution to the helpless and poor, to Mr. Syed Ali. We are gratified to learn that here the Commitee is composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, and they work harmoniously.

On 1-10-27, a deputation from Sanjan Manor and Palgar had arrived here to help the distrseed. The deputation visited Kaira, and Mehmadabad, at noon. At Kaira and Mehmadabad, at noon. At Kaira Rs. 400 were paid to give relief to the distressed.

On 2-10-27, the deputation visited Borsad in the morning, saw the Mamlatdar, and gave him some sum to help the distressed, and a further sum was paid to Mr. Ahmedkhan Balolkhan Pathan and Mr. Mahmudbeg Haji Bhulabeg to help the distressed.

CRICKET.

HOLIDAY MATCHES

WAGLE'S TEAM BEATS ISLAM GYM.

Although Thursday happened to be a holiday, three were not as many matches played as seemed probable, and on the Kennedy Sea Face only one of tre Gymkhanas was engaged. Playing against Wagle's team, the Islam Gym. elected to bat first but did not fare any too well, the entire side being dismissed for 72 runs. Gawanlar showed a fine analysis of 6 wickets for 26 runs. The visitors succeeded in passing their opponents' score but the margin was not wide and of 99 runs, Divekar scored 37.

ISLAM GYM.

I. A. Shakoor, run out	10
G. M. Sheikh, b Clarke	4
A. U. Botawalla, b Clarke	19
M. E. Sheikh, b Gawankar	0
A. A. Fyzee, b Gawankar	0
A. G. Khan, b Divekar	22
M. Shaffi. b Gawankar	4
T. Kazrani, b Clarke	1
A. Hakeem, b Gawankar	4
M. Y. Sheikh, not not	0
A. Khairaz, b Gawankar	1
Extras	7
Total	72

Bowling:—
Gawankar, 6 wkts. for 26 runs.
Clarke, 3 wkts. for 28 runs.
Divekar, 1 wkt. for 1 run.

WAGLE'S XII.

C. Mehta, b Kazi	19
A. Milne, l.b.w. Botawalla	0
M. Sayed, c Sheikh, b Botawalla.	14
S. M. Dalvi, c Khairaz, b Kazi	6
Divekar, c Kazrani, b Hakeem	37
Denatkar, l.b.w. Botawalla	0
P. Nafarra, b Kazi	2
Murray, c Khan, b Sheikh	9
W. Dhumatkar, c Hakeem, b Sheikh	2
R. A. Wagle, c and b Sheikh	0
Clarke, c Botawalla, b Hakeem	2
G. Gawankar, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	99

Bowling:—
Botawalla, 3 wkts. for 31 runs.
Kazi, 3 wkts. for 23 runs.
M. E. Sheikh, 3 wkts. for 9 runs.
Hakeem, 2 wkts. for 19 runs.

PARTIAL SUCCESS OF HARTAL

DASERAH PASSES OFF QUIETLY

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The hartal resolved upon yesterday was only partially successful, several Hindu shops being kept open. There was no untoward incident and the Daserah passed off quietly, this being the third year without any celebration.—A. P.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Conference on the Imperial Agricultural Research in London discussed the proposal to establish a wellstaffed chain of tropical and subtropical research stations throughout the Empire. The Conference grouped West Indies, West Africa, East Africa, Far East and possibly the Middle East to work in conjunction with stations already established in the Dominions.

Mr. Richardson of Australia pledged his Government to undertake the responsibility for one of the links in the chain in Queensland which has a very important station serving one million square miles of tropical land.—Reuter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COL. BARSTOW

DELHI, Oct. 6.

News has reached Delhi of a serious accident to Col. Barstow, Commanding Delhi Brigade Area and Mrs. Barstow. Their motor went down to a steep Khud between Garhi and Chakoti on the Kashmir road and was completely broken. Col. Barstow received a bad cut and his wife's leg was broken. Luckily Colonel's cries for assistance were heard and they were carried up the Khud in a shepherd's palanquin. Both are now recovering in the Murree hospital.—A. P.

SIDENTSHIP OF ARYA CONGRESS

AHATMA HANS RAJJI'S NAME PROPOSED

The Arya Samaj, Bazar Sitaram, Delhi has passed the following resolution:—

After long and deep deliberation the Samaj proposes the name of Mahatma Hans Rajji for the presidentship of All-India Aryan Congress to be held in Delh on the 4th, 5th and 6th November, 1927. Mahatmaji is a well known personality of all India repute and occupies a unique position in the Arya Samj circle. He has already earned a name for sobriety of his views, sincerity, selfless service, sacrifice and renunciation. He is the only person who, on account of long experience extending over a period of 45 years can best understand the present critical situation, and can rightly guide the deliberations of the coming congress.

This Arya Samaj, therefore, urges the Aryan world to request the Mahatmaji to accept the presidentship of the congress with a view to make this historic function a grand success.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTE

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES ON A. I. C. C.

DAY OF ELECTION FIXED FOR OCT. 23

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. B. Patel presiding.

The meeting among other things considered the fixing of the date for the ensuing All-India Congress Committee elections. October 23 was fixed as the day for the elections and polling officers and scrutinors were appointed.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the plan of the proposed new building in the Congress House compound be approved.

Some members argued that the plan could not be approved unless the estimates also were placed before the house.

A little discussion on the subject ended in the matter being postponed pending the production of the estimates.

CHIMANBAGH RIOT CASE

SIX ACCUSED SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

INDORE, Oct. 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Chimanbagh rioting and assault case by Rao Bahadur Y. V. Bhandarkar, President and Messrs. L. B. Jambhekar and Moazzam Ali, members of the Special Tribunal. Ten accused were charged on the 22nd August under Sections 147 and 323, read with Section 149 Indian Penal Code. The Special Tribunal found six of the accused guilty, and directed that three other accused should be given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted. They considered that the accused Mahomed Hayat had sufficiently proved his innocence and should be acquitted. Their Lordships observed that the wanton attack on three innocent and defenceless school boys on the 14th February was altogether unprovoked and dastardly, and called for condign punishment. They sentenced the six accused each to one year's hard labour on the first count i.e. the charge under Section 147 I. P. C. and six months hard labour on the second count, that is under section 323 read with section 149 I. P. C., the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

INTRODUCTION OF RABBITS IN AFRICA

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A novel suggestion for introducing rabbits into Africa to supplement the Natives' food supply was made by Sir Frederick Lugard who, presiding over the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress, said that considerable areas of the British African dependencies still lacked ordinary medical assistance. He advocated an adequate, professional and subordinate staff which understands the Native speaks his language, and will tour villages constantly in preference to fine hospitals which the Natives shun.

As regards diet, Sir Frederick Lugard said that the African in many regions, especially in Congo, is habitually underfed and often half starved. He added that wealthy miners of Katanga recognised that it was a sound business proposition to feed labourers on a scale similar to that adopted for the Europeans.—Reuter's Special.

LORD MAYOR IN ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Rome.—After the ceremonial drive through the main thoroughfares of the city on which the traditional yellow sand had been strewn, the Lord Mayor of London and his party, who are Catholics were received by the Pope. The ladies were dressed in high-necked black gowns which reached their ankles and long sleeves, while their heads wree covered with black mantillas, according to Vatican ceremonial.—Reuter.

RAJA SUKHDEV SINGHJI DEAD

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir), Oct. 6.

Raja Sukhdev Singhji of Pooneh, a feudatory of the Jammu and Kashmir State, and a cousin of the Maharaja of Kashmir died at Poonch this morning, after suffering from a severe attack of pleuro pneumonia. The Maharaja of Kashmir had deputed Col. Hugo, Director of Medical Services to attend on him but owing to the weak condition of his health, the patient succumbed to the attack in spite of expert medical treatment. The deceased was a younger brother of Rajkumar Jugatdev Singh who was adopted by the late Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Kashmir for religious purposes.

His Highness of Kashmir has ordered court mourning for thirteen days and cancelled all festivities and public functions at the palace. The State flag is being flown at half mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—A. P.

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Hither, hither towards God

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JAMSHED B. KANGA, THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(BY K. H. E. TARAPORE, BAR-AT-LAW.)

"Poorush-Uttam", this means the "best" man. But we may say, this is an illusion. For "Poorush-Uttam's" article on Mr. Kanga has neither yielded "better" nor "good" fruit. Neither comparatively nor positively has it attained any distinct standard. The author's mental vision seems to be clouded, for the picture he draws is pessimistic and unproductive. It is rather difficult to say which one is good, Chagla's, Jinnah or "Poorush-Uttam's" Kanga. Jinnah is pictured by his own "devil", whereas "Poorush-Uttam" is an outsider. "Poorush-Uttam" in opening this corner in the "Law Journal" seems to have been animated by a certain degree of raw enthusiasm which is generally characteristic of a junior. This has led him astray completely. "Poorush-Uttam's" Kanga seems to be a gay Epicurian, so much so that to an average reader Kanga appears as a gay Lothario. This surmise is rather poor and uncritical. The very preamble of his article depicts that the author has not considerable knowledge of Kanga, and the conditions of his head and heart are not revealed to him, and any attempt to picture a leader of the Bar of Kanga's type is a sure injustice to Kanga.

A JUNIOR'S DIFFICULTIES.

A junior at the Bar of "Poorush-Uttam's" type could not possibly understand properly a man who is 30 years his senior. That is what one finds on reading this tiny notice on Kanga in the "Law Journal."

"Poorush-Uttam" describes Kanga's capacity to eat as by no means mean. Kanga, according to "Poorush-Uttam", has a gigantic appetite. Such a reference in a monograph of man is more amusing than instructive. Another most incredible and meaningless attempt is not worth a moment's consideration. "Poorush-Uttam" says Kanga is a genial soul in one breath, whereas he finds Kanga a moment after, as lacking in spontaneous sense of humour. A genial man has always sufficient sense of humour. To say that Kanga could not understand a joke, without it being explained to him, is to say that he could not even understand the legal position of his clients, whose cause he so eloquently espouses, when he pleads. His knowledge of case Law, even Chagla admits.

SOMERSAULTS.

"Poorush-Uttam" does not appear to be a sturdy thinker. Let him not take this amiss. This could be exhibited by the various somersaults we see the reed of his pen taking, within a short survey of a few pages. One of this is very pointed. We understand that Kanga's "arrogance" was especially whispered in "Poorush-Uttam's" ears. At the same time "Poorush-Uttam" admonishes us that there is no personal "vanity" in Kanga. Kanga is described as not having a mastery over English language. In view of his knowledge of Law and Literature, his association with many eminent men at various clubs, his frequent visits to England and the Continent, one should imagine Kanga cannot have failed to give a final and finishing touch to his knowledge of English.

ANCIENT THEORIES.

"Poorush-Uttam" preaches, the old theory that the lawyers are the builders of the Nation. Even though we do not need admonition on this topic, yet we may welcome it. But we are doubtful, if ever "Poorush-Uttam's" Kanga could build a nation even if Kanga were to have a cat's life. Kanga, according to "Poorush-Uttam", could see with open mind, even though endowed with conservative outlook on life, but what pains one immensely to notice is, that "Poorush-Uttam", with his supposed optimistic liberalism, seems to be saturated in the Die-hard fluid; which is a better position, the former, or the latter, we leave this to the shrewd reader.

According to "Poorush-Uttam politics and meddlesome woman are the pet aversions of Kanga. We may say that with a keen sense of perception Kanga has seen the jugglery of present-day politics, which presents the spectacle of a rotten apple. "Poorush-Uttam" does not know what a meddlesome woman is like; otherwise he would have sympathized with Kanga instead of criticising him.

We may say in conclusion in regard to "Poorush-Uttam's" biographical notice of Kanga that though it is free from meaningless hero-worship, yet, poor "Poorush-Uttam" pours out pitiable platitudes, with potential painfulness. But let me congratulate before I conclude the "Law Journal" Committee for securing Mr. K. M. T. whose article on Bahadurji is a faithful picture of that eminent counsel.

"BOUND TO PROVE HUGE FAILURE."

OPINION OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The claim that the establishment of the trainingship H.M.S. "Dufferin" in Indian waters for the training of Indian youth as executive officers for the Mercantile Marineis a sham and under the conditions under which the Indian youths are called to enlist is bound to prove a huge failure is the opinion in Indian commercial circles. In response to an advertisement in the press for application from candidates between ages of thirteen and sixteen a number of Indian boys are said to have applied from Bengal. The advertisement did not prescribe the conditions of admission for training H.M.S. "Dufferin." There had been general assumption that in view of the sympathetic reference in Lord Irwin's speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce last December at Cawnpore to the necessity for guarantee of employment to Indian youths if the experiment of the training ship is to prove a success, one of the conditions of training would be a guarantee of employment. But recently the candidates have received from the Secretary to the Governing body of the Training-ship in Bombay the conditions laid down by the Government of India in this connection. The relevant para states: "The following shipping companies have agreed to apprentice youths who have completed the course of the trainng-ship, and the Government of India consider that apprentices who give satisfaction should be able to obtain employment on ships belonging to those and other companies." Then follow the names of eleven shipping companies, both British and Indian.

The course of training in the training-ship will be for three years and will cost the boy Rs. 50 a month as fees for each month of term in addition to extra expenditure involved over uniforms, etc. After completing three years' course on the trainingship the boys have to serve from four to nine years to obtain mates and masters certificates It is cousidered as a cruel mockery by guardians of boys who had authorised applications by their wards before receiving detailed statement of conditions that considering the extremely limited opportunity of employment in Indian-owned ships which are only handful, Government should invite guardians and boys to embark on a costly and technical career relying only on the hopes of employment at the hands of foreign shipping firms trading in Indian waters. The apprehension has been only added to by the recent assertion of Mr. Narottam Morarji, chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company that at a recent conference in London the shipping magnates came to the conclusion that Indian boys must seek employment on Indian-owned ships only. The absence of contradiction of Mr. Narottam Morarji's statement coupled with the absence of any definite assurance of employment in conditions governing admission to the Training Ship has led to discontent and it is understood that majority of the candidates who originally applied have refrained from following it up with the application in prescribed forms required under the rules.

There is a movement afoot to move the Indian Chamber of Commerce to take up the question with the Government and other Indian Chambers of Commerce and to agitate for legislative action on the lines recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee under which scene, ships trading in Indian waters will be obliged to employ a minimum percentage of Indian officers on board.—Free Press.

GOVERNING BODY OF TRAINING-SHIP

THE PERSONNEL.

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

An enquiry into the complaint from Calcutta about unequal conditions of admission to the Training-ship "Dufferin" has elicited the information that although the conditions referred to were forwarded to the candidates by the Secretary to the governing body of the Training-ship, the entire responsibility must be taken by the Commerce Department of the Government of India for the same. The Governing Body of the Training ship consists of eight members, of whom five are Indians and three are Europeans. The Members are Captain Headlam, Mr. McGilvie, Mr. Ascot, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Narottam Morarji and Mr. Master. It has not been possible to ascertain the part played by the Governing Body in regard to the framing of the conditions, but confirmation was available that before the conditions were made known to the candidates the approximate number of applications was 600 while after the conditions were made known the number had fallen to so low a number as sixty. The total vacancies are thirty.—Free Press.

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Before the Mirror

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"After Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clysol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary collandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum, applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

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FREE MEDICAL AID THEN SUBURBS.

MEETING AT ANDHERI

A large gathering of the principal residents of Andheri and the Suburbs assembled on last Saturday morning at the invitation of the President, District Local Board in the N. J. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Andheri to meet Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Trustee of the Wadia Charities and to devise measures for improving the utility of the Institution by adding to it a maternity Ward and for extending to the whole suburbs the Maternity and child-welfare benefits. Amongst those present were Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, Mr. Naik, President District Local Board, Mr. Shantaram Patil, Chairman of the School Board, Mr. C. D. Barfiwala, Chairman, Notified Area Committee, the Revd. Father Fernandez, Mr. Gomez, Ex-President Local Board, Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia and many others. On Sir Temulji arriving at 10-45 a.m. he was introduced to those present and he then went round and inspected the Dispensary. Mr. Naik then addressed the meeting and after giving a report of the Andheri Dispensary said that there is a feeling amongst the residents of the suburbs that a qualified Midwife is a desideratum and that we should move with the times in educating the people in the maternity and child welfare benefits throughout the Suburbs. With this idea in view especially the meeting has been called in order that we may put our heads together and evolve the idea into a definite shape. During the regime of the present Local Board Medical aid for the poor has been provided at 4 additional centres. Mr. Naik then appealed to the charitable instincts of the well to do people and impressed upon them the necessity for making an advance in extending Medical aid to the suffering poor of both sexes.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha then addressed the gathering and suggested that the present difficulties would be adequately met by establishing the Dispensary at Malcolm Baug property of the N. M. Wadia Charities. The advantage, Mr. Bharucha pointed, of this suggestion lay in the fact that by selling the existing Dispensary building and its extensive grounds a sum of about half a lac would be available which together with the donation of Rs. 41,000 would enable a maternity ward to be established in connection with an upto date Dispensary which can be located in the spacious buildings and grounds connected with the Parsi colony established there by the benevolence of the N. M. Wadia Charities.

This proposal evidently met with the approval of all and especially Sir Temulji who made a sympathetic speech. He said that he has been doing all in his power as a Trustee of the Wadia charities and was devoting a good deal of his time at an advanced age at the sacrifice of his health. He said, however, that by the terms of the Trust connected with the N. J. Wadia Charities of which he was the Trustee he was tied down to spend the interest on charitable objects in the town and island of Bombay alone. He, however, opined that the other charities those of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia concerned a dear brother of the late Mr. N. J. Wadia and he would therefore try to approach the Trustees of the former and endeavour to induce them to take up the suggestion of Mr. Bharucha which was likely to benefit the Malcolm Baug colony as well and the memory of both the deceased brothers would be perpetuated in one place.

A couple of hours were thus spent in considering the improvement and extension of Medical aid in the Suburbs.

YOUNG INDIA CONFERENCE.

Bulletin No. 1. issued by the above conference is as under:—

Dr. K. D. Shastri, M.D., has been elected President of the Young India Conference which is to be held under the auspices of the "Order of Young India" (Bharat Yuvak Sangh) in Madras during the forthcoming National Week in December.

Mr. T. Prakasam, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference. The personal of the Reception Committee will be announced in due course. Prof. Ram Murti (Madras) will be the Chairman of the Physical Culture Tournament which will be organised in connection with the Conference.

Prof. Manik Rao of Baroda will be the Chairman of the Physical Culturists' Convention which will, also, be held in connection with the Young India Conference.

Mr. T. L. Vaswani is expected to arrive in Madras in connection with the Young India Conference and to address a prelimiary public meeting on the 23rd. of December.

Dr. Shastri the President-elect is expected to arrive in Madras on about the 23rd. December. Arrangements are being made to organise a big "Young India Procession" in connection with the Conference. The Procession will move along a prescribed route with flags of "Youth" and songs of "Shakti" and National Idealism.

Every one serving on the Reception Committee will pay a membership fee of Rs. 5/-. Every delegates will pay a fee of Re. 1.

Young men's Associations and Clubs and student societies and lodges all over India are invited to elect delegates for the Conference and send in names to Swami Anand, Secretary 'Order of Young India', Delhi. The Secretary will be glad, also, to send printed forms and other information.

Students and young men in different parts of India are also invited to make suggestions with regard to the Young India Conference. All suggestions may directly be sent to Mr. T. L. Vaswani Karachi.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS SCHOOL

GARBA DANCE IN CELEBRATION OF NAVARATRI HOLIDAYS

A beautiful function took place at the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaum Back Road, when a "Garba" dance by the students was organized by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Navajbai Contractor, B. A., J. P., in celebration of the Nava-ratri holidays.

A number of prominent ladies were present on the occasion, including Mrs. Jhaveri, Mrs. Madgavkar, Mrs. Rele, Mrs. V. G. Rao, Mrs. Kaka, Mrs. Cama, Mrs. Patel, Miss Umrigar, Mrs. Saraiya, Mrs. Driver, Mrs. Manharlal, and Mrs. Jhaverchand.

The girls, with their rich dresses and resplendent ornaments presented a gay and gorgeous scene as they circled round in various graceful poses, to the accompaniment of melodious songs.

The "garbas" of the Chanda Ramji School have acquired quite a reputation in the city. It is interesting to note that the garbas have an esoteric meaning. They either represent the various seasons, or the amorous sportings of Krishna and Rakka; or recall a Puranic episode or point a moral.

Mrs. Jhaveri, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri distributed presents ("Lahanis") of vessels and sweets to the girls.

A photo of the dance appears on page 12.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND "STATESMAN"

ATTITUDE OF MR BILIMORIA

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, one of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has given notice of the following resolution which he will move at its general meeting to be held on 22nd instant:—

"This meeting of Indian Merchants Chamber are strongly of opinion that the attitude of its vice-President Mr. S. B. Bilimoria who as an elected member of Indian Merchants Chamber on the Improvement Trust Committee, voted in favour of advertising in the 'Statesman' of Calcutta, which journal has published the most scandalous, fictitious and malicious insinuation made by Mr. Pilcher, M.P. on the character of Indian widows—is derogatory to the dignity of this Chamber, and therefore, this meeting records its sense of disapprobation at the attitude of its Vice-President, Mr S. B. Bilimoria."

MR LILADHAR ROY SAMPAT

FAREWELL PARTY BY "HINDUSTAN" STAFF

Mr. Liladhar Roy Sampat, General-Manager of the "Hindusthan" who is retiring from his position as the General-Manager, was entertained to a farewell party by the staff.

After refreshments, Mr. Harilal A. Bhatt, Asstt. Editor, spoke with appreciation of Mr. Sampat's courtesy and ability. He said that Mr. Sampat had done much to promote cordial relations between all members of the staff. Mr. Chandrakant in a short elegant speech referred to his generous and hospitable nature. Mr. K. N. Joglekar said that Mr. Sampat had really demonstrated the true spirit of socialism in the office.

Mr. Sampat, who was then garlanded, assured them of his unfailing interest in the office and the staff.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS

SOCIETY STARTED IN POONA

POONA, Oct. 5.

The society to aid released prisoners, recently started in Poona with Mr. V. C. Gokhale, as Secretary, had a meeting this morning to consider the best means of carrying its object into effect.

Two committees were appointed, one to select prisoners for whom the society will try to find honourable means of livelihood and another to find employment for them. The society intends to maintain a home where released prisoners can temporarily find food and shelter and a workshop will be attached in which they may be employed in handspinning, hand-weeving, carpentry and book-binding.—Free Press.

EVILS OF CANVASSING

MR. J. MEHTA'S MOVE IN CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has given notice of the following for the meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on October 10, and has given notice of his intention to ask for priority as the motion stands ninety-first in order on the agenda for October:

"That in view of the fact that canvassing for appointments under the control of the Corporation has reached deplorable limits and is undesirable in itself, the Corporation requests the Law Procedure and Elections Committee to consider and report the ways and means for eradicating the evil, including the amendment of the Municipal Act, if necessary."

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CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS

BILL DISFAVOURED IN POONA DISCUSSION

POONA, Oct. 5.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Divisional and Poona District Co-operative Institutes, a meeting was held yesterday in the lecture hall of the Local Self-Government Institute to consider the bill before the Bombay Legislative Council to prevent sub-division and consolidation of land holdings, Mr. Deshpande, M.L.C., presiding. A large number of representatives of the agriculturists of several districts were present.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, President of the Poona District Co-operative Institute, opening the discussion gave a short review of the two institutes and said that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed till the public opinion is well educated on it.

A general discussion followed which occupied two hours, in which Rao Bahadur Kale, Sardar Ligade and Messrs. Jog, Chikodi, Gunjal and Surve, members of the Bombay Legislative Council took part. Mr. Chikodi quoted facts and figures and opposed the bill altogether.

Finally, the necessity of adjourning the consideration of the bill till the public opinion was educated on the subject was agreed to. The meeting considered the publication of the bill in the Gazette inadequate.—A. P.

M. AND S. M. RY.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT HUBLI

BELGAUM, Oct. 5.

The Belgaum Railway Mandal has been informed by the Government of Bombay that the Railway Board of the Government of India has approved of the formation of a branch advisory committee at Hubli to serve the Deccan and Southern Maratha country traversed by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway line and also that the constitution of the Committee will include a member of Belgaum Railway Mandal. The Mandal has, therefore been requested by Government to forward to them the name of its representative to work on the Committee.—A. P.

PIR MOTAMIYA SAHIB IN BOMBAY.

Pir Motamiya Sahib of the well-known Chishtiya Gadi of Mangrol, after visiting flood stricken places in Gujarat, arrived in Bombay on Sunday. He was given a very hearty reception at Grant Road Station. He motored at once to "Rasool Mansions" Bellasis Road, where he has put up and will stay till the end of this month.

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HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

CHAPTER IV.
MARRIAGE AND AFTER.

On the very first day after the marriage, Himm discovered the folly of his ways. In his youthful ignorance he had failed to inquire into the antecedents of his inamorata. He had taken for granted that women turn out in fact as imagination paints them in fiction. He had come into contact with her by a merest chance. And she was now to mould his destiny.

The next day after the marriage Himm's literary friends came in shoals to congratulate and condole with him in jest. The one was the jest the other a reality, as he had already too well discovered. He received their compliments with a dubious grin—a grin which his friends mistook for his becoming humility. They drank to the health of the new benedict and spent the evening in boisterous hilarity. Himm was, however, pondering over the folly which he had so rashly committed. He had graduated with distinction at Cambridge. His prize poem had already attracted to him a small coterie of friends, including a lady who had been bracketted with him in the greats. This lady was the daughter of the numerous members of a family who had won their spurs on the river or on the field of sport, while all of them had graduated with distinction. Himm was greatly attracted to Beatrice and Beatrice became equally attracted to him. But Himm held strong views on the mesalliance of the East and West. He had known of the social ostracism to which western women marrying orientals were subjected and he remembered the disparity in the mode of living and that between the customs and manners of the two people. But added to these facts the one important question which influenced his judgment was his intense patriotism. Youthful patriotism is always intense. He said to himself that if he married an English-woman he reduced the chances of one more Indian woman to marry him. And India was not yet prepared for matrimonial internationalism. He had, therefore, to dismiss from his thoughts the vision of the glorious Beatrice who on her part discussed the question equally frankly with him and while she disagreed with his views, she refused to combat them. And as the interview was about to close, Beatrice could control her feelings no longer. She sobbed and then burst into a hysterical outcry throwing her golden tresses upon Himm's body and vowing a vow that if Himm did not marry her no one else would. And she had loyally kept her word. For some months after Himm's marriage the girl used to write to her former lover. But Rita would either steal her letters altogether or steam them open for reading after which they were reposted to him. And every mail day, Himm had to prepare himself for a battle royal with Rita who swore at Beatrice, giving her a character which more correctly described her own. Himm mentioned his family wars on her account in one of his letters, whereupon Beatrice wrote her a parting pathetic letter justifying Rita which only a Portia could.

Beatrice is now dead—poor soul. she took the veil: worked for the waifs and strays, nursed them as her own children and contracted consumption to which she succumbed early in life. Poor Beatrice, she was too good to live. Himm composed a touching sonnet to her memory—all he could do. But though Beatrice was dead, her soul could not perish. And it may be that in its next incarnation it might yet alter the course of Himm's life.

CHAPTER V.

RITA BEFORE HER MARRIAGE.

Rita was a precocious child. Even before her marriage she had obtained a certain notoriety. She had toyed with the admirers before her marriage. After marriage they continued to haunt her dreams. So far as Himm was concerned he had soon reason to realise the necessity of repentance. He was a sentimentalist and sentimental considerations had moved him to commit that rashness.

Between Rita and Himm there was nothing in common. Himm was intellectual while Rita's intelligence was low. Himm was fond of study. Rita was fond of social gaieties. Himm's occupation was mainly intellectual, Rita's mainly frivolous, Himm was refined, Rita vulgar from core to core. There was only one thing common between them and that is both possessed a short temper. While Himm's temper was short-lived, Rita's was enduring and Himm hated quarrelling as much as Rita loved it.

Himm was far too high souled to complain. But his soul was getting cramped under the crushing weight of Rita's fatuous vulgarity. Officials sometimes visited Himm to give him a social call. Rita who was the daughter of a petty trader had an exaggerated notion of the jurisdiction of officials. She appears to have harboured a grudge against her husband for not attending to her wardrobe. One evening while Himm was having a smoke with the local magistrate in his garden, Rita appeared in tattered garments and when questioned by the friend for her disbabille, she burst into a long tirade against Himm's niggardliness at which the magistrate was naturally staggered. A young wife of a few months appearing in semi-nudity before a stranger was a scene for the gods. Himm began to revise his idea of women which he had received from the sentimental books.

On another occasion when Himm was a candidate for an office, Rita sent off a long letter to the magistrate denouncing Himm and holding him up to public ridicule as a person who did not link even a single virtue with his thousand crimes. The appearance of any woman was a red rag to Rita's jealousy. And she would not stop at half measures Endowed by nature and training with no delicacy, she would carry war into the enemy's household denouncing him before all her relations, male and female, in a place where the public could see and hear. Rita delighted in husband baiting. Her own past had made her suspicious of Himm. She was a born fighter with a stentorian voice, looks of a satyr and a vocabulary so choice and voluble that it would have made old Thersites turn in his grave.

Rita was acknowledged to be a champion fighter and when she had no one to fight with she exercised her talent by fighting with her husband. Himm was a man of peace. He was a man who from early life had been taught to measure his words. He said that he was paid highly for fighting and he did not see why he was paid highly for fighting and he did not see why he should fight for nothing. But Rita gave him no peace, whether it was because the neighbour's dog had carried off two of her chickens, or because the cook had absented himself without notice, or because the laundry woman had not returned her clothes on the appointed day, it was sufficient to furnish a 'casus belli' to fight Himm; and fight him when he was seated surrounded by clients, or in the midst of friends. In fact she regarded these facts as giving her special advantages and when Himm begged her not to disgrace herself in public, she exclaimed: "What is the good of my complaining in private? Who listens? I want every one to hear and put you to shame."

The fact is that Rita had from the start decided to marshal public opinion against her husband and, however, trivial the occasion she would wait for her attack till Himm had some visitors in sight. Himm tried in turn all possible means of conciliation, flattery, cajolery, menaces and threats, but they were of no avail against the staunchless oratory of the veteran amazon. Himm discovered early that he could obtain no respite from this perpetual fusilade except in flight. He, therefore, found means to assign himself separate quarters even which he used sparingly. It was a fresh challenge to her supremacy in the house and poor Himm had to cultivate an outstation practice to escape, as far as possible, from the enfilading fire of the restless virago. Himm had a partiality for good looks. It developed Rita into a monster which greatly added to her reputation as a fierce fighter. And Rita was a determined woman. Once she swallowed a large quantity of opium in the hope of being able to accuse Himm of poisoning her. Himm had little bargained for such amenities of married life. His idea of marriage was one of comradeship. He had looked for a colleague. He had found a tartar. What was he to do? He hated daily scenes, he avoided conflict as far as possible, but he found that it was the daily exercise which Rita needed for her lungs. Himm was a sad and lonely man. Even if Rita had the most amiable disposition and the sweetest of tempers it would not have suited Himm, for his ideals were different. There would have been still that temperamental incompatibility of temper which the American courts rightly treat as a sufficient ground for divorce. Himm gave himself that privilege. He was a free man once more; and having lost one wife he was looking for another. But this time he was careful to see that the wife he would wed must be well and truly tested and ring truly before he would risk making another experiment. Himm was by nature a dreamer, by temperament a recluse. His early life had made deep gashes in his heart. They had been healed but they had left deep scars of the chilling reality of the movements of human life which he could not understand. Between his own life and that of Rita's there was a wide span which brought to his mind the vivid consciousness of contrasts. Her sombre figure with its fixed mood of petulant spleen ever brooding over his indifference widened the gulf which had separated their lives. He could not realise that women could be so wicked as to ensnare a man in a narrow trap, and while he was content to remain there reconciled to his fate, they yet tried to prod him into constant retaliation by pricking his prostrate form with iron nails even when pity might have furnished a little healing balm to his sorrow. But Rita was a born virago. She was a master mind ever plotting and scenting danger without a moment's quiescence.

Himm had forfeited with his marriage both his privacy and peace. He could not talk to himself without being heard. He could not move without being seen. He could not act without being watched. His marriage had brought to his side an ever wakeful partner. She had given him cause for distrust. She was careful to see that he did not use it to her detriment.

Himm was a romancist. Rita a rigid realist. He had idealised life into the dreamland of his imagination. She had no imagination to realise anything at all. His ideal of marriage was a comradeship mental first and mental last. Her ideal of marriage was indulgence in sensuality. He wanted a collaborator and a colleague in his study. She wanted to live a pleasant life and leave him alone in his intellectual phantasies. He was a lover of art. She was a lover of lewdness. He regarded marriage as only an accident, and love its reality. She regarded it as a bond. He pined for freedom, she for sensual enjoyment. He dreamt dreams. She dreamt dreams too but while his were of thin gossamer, hers were redolent of the music hall. He wove the waft of poetry. She broke it. He selected friends whom she detested. She was consumed by morbid jealousy. She had a faint notion of his idols which she crashed with her massive sledge hammer of slang. He had at one time believed that given a man and a woman with a desire to be happy they could be happy. He had seen the friendships of cats and dogs. But she proved that cats and dogs may agree but men and women did not.

Himm was a social—why not even a religious iconoclast. He was a Hindu by birth but became early a cosmopolitan by conviction. He had read history and drew a moral from his reading of it that a nation like an individual has its span of life. That, as such, Hindu and Islamic civilizations in the country were both dead. They had done their allotted work and perished. Their resurrection, much less rejuvenation, was an idle dream. There was only one hope for the land. That hope would arise with a new nation That nation might be formed out of the debris of the old, but it must receive its vital vigour from the sturdier stock of the West. As the rose bush after it has put forth its blossoms requires to be pruned, its roots dug up and its limbs maimed and joined on to more vigorous exotic grafts so a nation that has lived its day requires a radical reconstruction to revive its energy or improve its strength. A new effort is only possible for a new nation. The Indian races would never rise to be a nation unless they were welded into a homogenous whole by religious and social fusion. He was the practical apostle of his own creed and had married Rita who was herself the product of a Hindu-Moslem union sanctified by the waters of Jerusalem.

There was a touch of the ascetic in Himm's composition. He had then believed with Doctor Johnson that a man could be happy with any woman if he only knew how. And as a general proposition it is true. If a genius is wedded to a fool he would be perfectly happy if he could forget his genius and descend to the level of the fool. If his wife drinks he would be perfectly happy if he got drunk with her. If one is fond of the movies and he of the church he must go to the movies. There are only two ways of getting on with a bad woman. Follow her badness and let her do what one cannot. Many married men have purchased peace at this price. But one may purchase peace—it cannot bring happiness. There is another curse which those matrimonially afflicted have tried as a cure "I will go my own way, you go yours." But the trouble here is that while the wife does go her own way she does not let the husband go his. I doubt if there is one panacea to all matrimonial ills—apart from divorce, which Himm adopted. It was a doubtful remedy since a person once bit is naturally twice shy and while Himm was not averse to another marriage he was not very anxious to repeat an experiment which had sufficiently blasted his life. Himm was a literary man and he would make his court to Minerva.

SUBTLEST METHOD OF FALSEHOOD.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is now travelling in Java, has sent the following letter to "The Manchester Guardian:"

May I appeal to your sense of justice and claim a place in your paper for this letter of mine which I am compelled to write in vindication of my position as a representative of India against a most unjustifiable attack?

While travelling in this island of Bali I have just chanced upon a copy of the "New Statesman" of the 16th of July containing the review of a book on India written by a tourist from America. The reviewer, while supporting with an unctuous virulence all the calumnies heaped upon our people by the authoress, and while calling repeated attention to the common Hindu vice of untruthfulness even amongst the greatest of us, has made public a malicious piece of fabrication, not as one of the specimens picked up from a show-case of wholesale abuse displayed in this or some other book, but as a gratuitous information about the truth of which the writer tacitly insinuates his own personal testimony. It runs as thus: "The poet Sir Rabindranath Tagore, expresses in print his conviction that marriage should be consummated before puberty in order to avert the vagaries of female sexual desire."

HIDEOUS LIES.

We have become painfully familiar with deliberation circulation of hideous lies in the West against enemy countries, but a similar propaganda against individuals, whose countrymen have obviously offended the writer by their political aspirations, has come to me as a surprise. If the people of the United States had ever made themselves politically obnoxious to England, it is imaginable how an English writer of this type would take a gloating delight in proving, with profuse helps from the news columns in the American journals, their criminal propensity and quote for his support their constant indulgence in vicarious enjoyment of crimes through cinema pictures. But would he in the fiercest frenzy of his rhetoric running amok, dare make the monstrous accusation, let us say, against the late President Wilson for ever having expressed his pious conviction that the lynching of the Negroes was a moral necessity in a superior civilisation for cultivating Christian virtues? Or would he venture to ascribe to Professor Dewey the theory that centuries of witch burning have developed in the Western peoples the quick moral sensitiveness that helps them

DELIBERATE CIRCULATION OF HIDEOUS LIES.

TAGORE ON MAYO'S BOOK

in judging and condemning others whom they do not know or understand or like and about whose culpability they are never in lack of conclusive evidence? But has it been made so easily possible in my case, such a deliberately untruthful irresponsibility in this writer, condoned by the editor, by the fact that the victim was no better than a British subject who by accident of his birth has happened to be a Hindu and not belonging to the Muslim community, which, according to the writer, is specially favoured by his people and our government?

A POISON-TIPPED ARROW

May I point out in this connection that selected documents of facts generalised into an unqualified statement affecting a whole large population may become in the hands of the tourist from across the sea a poison-tipped arrow of the most heinous form of untruth to which the British nation itself may afford a broadly easy target! It is a cunning lie against a community which the writer has used when he describes the Hindus as cowdung eaters. It is just as outrageous as to introduce Englishmen to those who know them imperfectly as addicted to the cocaine habit because cocaine is commonly used in their dentistry. In Hindu India only in rare cases an exceedingly small quantity of cowdung is used not as an ingredient in their meals but as a part of the performance of expiratory rites for some violation of social convention. One who has no special interest or pleasure in creating ill-feeling towards the European will, if he is honest, hesitation in describing them, though seemingly with a greater justice than in the other case, as eaters of live creatures or of rotten food, mentioning oyster and cheese for illustration. It is the subtlest method of falsehood, this placing of exaggerated emphasis upon insignificant details, giving to the exception the appearance of the rule.

The instances of moral perversity when observed in alien surroundings naturally loom large to us, because the positive power of sanitation which works from within and the counteracting forces that keep up social balance are not evident to a stranger, especially to one who has the craving for an intemperate luxury of moral indignation which very often is the sign of the same morbid pathology seen from behind. When such a critic comes to the East, not for truth but for the chuckling enjoyment of an exaggerated self-complacency and when he underlines some social aberrations with his exultant red pencil glaringly emphasising them out of their context, he goads our own young critics to play the identical unholy game They also, with the help of the numerous guide books supplied by unimpeachable agency for the good of humanity, explore the dark recesses of Western Society, the breeding grounds of nauseous habits and moral filthiness some of which have a dangerous cover of a respectable exterior; they also select their choice specimens of rottenness with the same pious zeal and sanctimonious pleasure as their foreign models have in besmearing the name of a whole nation with the mud from ditches that may represent an undoubted fact, yet not the complete truth.

And thus is generated the endless vicious circle of mutual recriminations and ever-accumulating misunderstandings that are perilous for the peace of the world. Of course, our young critic in the East is under a disadvantage. For the Western peoples have an enormously magnifying organ of a sound that goes deep and reaches far either when they malign others or defend themselves against our accusations which touch them to the quick, whereas our own mortified critic struggles with his muzzled lungs that can whisper and sigh but not shout. But is it not known that our inarticulate emotions become highly inflammable when crowded in the underground cellars of our mind darkly silent? The whole of the Eastern Continent is daily being helped in the storage of such explosives by the critics of the West who with a delicious sense of duty done are ever ready to give vent to their blind prejudices while tenderly nourishing a comfortable conscience that lulls them into forgetting that they also have their Western anaesthetic moral license only in different garb outside in their fashionable establishments or in their slums. However let me strongly assure my English and other Western readers that neither I nor my indignant Indian friends whom I have with me have ever had the least shadow of intimation of what has been described in this book and quoted with a grin of conviction by this writer as the usual practice in the training of sexual extravagance. I hope such Western readers will understand my difficulty in giving an absolute denial to certain facts alleged when they remember the occasional startling disclosures in their own society in Europe and America, allowing to the unsuspecting public a sudden glimpse of systematic orgies of sexual abnormality in an environment which is supposed not to represent "Sab-humbug" civilisation.

The writer in the "New Statesman" has suggested for the good of the world the people in India condemned by the tourist for malpractices should never be assisted by the benevolent British soldiers safely to preserve their existence and continue their race. He evidently chooses to ignore the fact that these people have maintained their life and culture without the help of the British soldiers for a long, long series of centuries than his own people has. However that may be I shrink from borrowing any wisdom from this source and make a similarly annihilating suggestion for this kind of writers who spread about the malignant contagion of race-hatred; because in spite of provocations we should have a patient faith in human nature for its unlimited capacity for improvement; and let us hope to be rid of the lurking persistence of barbarism in man, not through elimination of the noxious elements by physical destruction, but through the education of the mind and a discipline of true culture

"THE POOR MAN OF ASSISI"

CENTENARY AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 3.

Despite the maddening unpleasantness which the elements have been bestowing on us for the last three days, the "lucid intervals" afforded, gave Bandra yesterday the chance to hold its three functions most successfully.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

The first on the card was the 2nd Annual Social Gathering of the "Little Flower's Literary Circle".

"There is no rose but has a thorn" was appropriately exemplified when the "Little Flower's" extended a generous invitation to the Bandra Arts Circle, on the occasion of the former's annual thanksgiving mass followed by an "At Home".

After the mass at St. Peter's, the party were driven to the residence of Sir Dominic Ferreira.

Here then for full three hours, the ladies of the "Little Flower's" and the young men of the Bandra Arts Circle made the time fly in an hilarious atmosphere of song and music. The "business" part of the social was opened by Mr. A Rodrigues who in an eloquent speech, thanked the fair "Flowers" for their hospitality and on behalf of the Bandra Arts Circle wished them success 'ad mul tos annos'.

In reply Miss P. Saldanha and Miss M. Ferreira declared tha their "Circle" were only too glad to invite them and were grateful for the assistance of the young men of the "Arts Circle".

Then Fr. A. D'Souza in his speech exhorted the members of both Circles to work in perfect harmony though in different grooves and paid a tribute to Sir Dominic Ferreira.

7TH CENTENARY OF THE "POOR MAN OF ASSISI".

In the evening "the poor man of Assisi" was solemnly honoured by the Tertiaries of Bandra, Ardheri and Bombay.

After a grand procession in which no less than 200 people took part, Mr. J. Bigland delivered a most eloquent and touching panegyric on St. Francis of Assisi and drew the lesson of optimism which he exhorted his congregation to pursue. Solemn Benediction gave the finale to the celebrations, which Jupiter Pluvius had greatly marred.

"SOIREE MUSICALE".

In another part of the town, meanwhile, the Bandra Entertainments Committee were netting a goodly sum towards the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. By a special arrangement the Bombay Symphony Orchestra had been brought down and the audience were far from disappointed. In fact, the gathering went home with the Oliver Twist feeling of "asking for more".

The programme under the adept hand of Mr. Behr, was a selection "par excellence" and splendidly suitable to the occasion. All the pieces were delightful and gave "moments of happiness to those who listen to music less with their brain and more with their hearts". Harry Lyttler on "his jolly little fellow, the Piccolo," enraptured the audience by his charming interpretation of "The Mocking Bird."

"The Parade of the Tin Soldiers" too drew continued applause and the "Chanson Indone" ha a most touching and appealing effect.

After the musical programme, Mr. R. D. Bell thanked Mr. Behr and the Orchestra for their help in furthering the noble cause of the Hospital Fund and congratulated the endeavours of the Bandra Entertainments Committee in bringing out the successful concert.

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